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REVIEWS

The First Book of the History of the Germans: Barbaric Period. By Thomas Greenwood, Esq. M.A. Barrister-at-Law, and Reader in History in the University of Durham. 4to. Longman.

PRIOR to the work of the Jesuit Schmidt, Europe could not boast of any general History of Germany worthy of critical notice. Struvius and others, indeed, had followed the stream of events with chronological fidelity; but though he at least was sufficiently conversant with the degree of authority due to each of his innumerable guides; and though immense erudition had been brought to illustrate the antiquities of the empire, his and their elaborate compilations have never satisfied the reader who looks to history for something more than a continuous series of facts. And even this erudition was defective, since it was generally confined to the Roman and Greek writers, and to the chroniclers of the empire; the information incidentally scattered in foreign works, and that, above all, which lay in the canons of councils, the epistles of learned men, the acts of saints and martyrs, and the ancient barbaric codes, was not thought deserving of much attention. When Schmidt arose, he found that the more prominent revolutions of the empire had been traced by many hands; that Pfeffel and Putter had developed the public law of the country with admirable precision; that immense treasures of antiquarian lore had been collected; and that the history of some cities and states had been written with considerable success. But none of the general historians at least had paid sufficient attention to the ancient state of Germanic society, whether in a civil, a religious, or a moral light—none had brought a philosophical spirit to the investigation; and he endeavoured to supply the desideratum. Far better versed than his predecessors in the moral state of the empire,—and that from a more careful examination of the monuments necessary to illustrate it,—he could not fail to produce a more interesting book. But his philosophy was too jejune, too little comprehensive, too hastily formed, to satisfy the thinking reader: he was deficient in the erudition requisite for the embrace of his vast subject; and he too frequently regarded both men and events, both institutions and opinions, through the spectacles of his order. Hence, it was no wonder that Luden and Mannert should, in our own time, attempt to illustrate, on a far different plan, the ancient glories of their nation; or that Raumer should bring both genius and extensive learning to the splendid period embraced by the Hohenstauffen dynasty. The labours of the two former are often fanciful; they are too fond of theories; their patriotism often leads them into gross partiality; they exult in a new hypothesis, whatever the basis on which it is founded; and they are generally dull: yet, with all these disadvantages, their works will live so long as the most profound erudition and the most unwearied labour are considered necessary to history.

If Germany herself had no comprehensive and critical national history likely to satisfy the refinement of the age, the case was still worse in the foreign works on that empire. No country in Europe was, in this respect, so ill provided as England. We had translations, indeed, from

the French and the German, and a few original works; but both were either adapted for popular reading, and therefore too limited in their range, or they partook of all the defects we have mentioned as inseparable from the native histories. Even Schmidt's work had not been translated when Mr. Greenwood undertook that of which the first result appears in the ponderous volume before us.

From these observations, it is manifest that he who now undertakes a Germanic history, must possess advantages incalculably greater than could fall to the lot of preceding writers. The materials, indeed, are boundless, and they are daily increasing;—not the raw materials, which have to be wrought into a finished shape, but such as are already prepared for combination by the most refined ingenuity, and by the most practised hands. The number of German scholars who have been, and now are, occupied in exploring the dark recesses of their ancient history and literature, is amazing. The result is an accumulation so vast, as to be unexampled in any other country under heaven. And let us not forget that to this stock must be added the researches of the French writers, in regard to the period when their kingdom was inseparable from the empire; for the French were Germans; and, like their neighbours, the modern historians of France have ransacked every dusty corner for MSS. which could throw even a glimmering of light on the actions and character of their ancestors.

The question to be resolved is, in what manner has Mr. Greenwood availed himself of these advantages? The reply is, to a considerable extent; and, for the most part, well, as far as that extent goes. Yet it is manifest that he has not much consulted sources which ought to have been consulted; and, from frequent inaccuracies in citation, no less than in relation, we perceive that he has often trusted to the faith of others, where he should have been at the pains to verify the statements himself. In reality, his obligations to Gibbon are so evident in many chapters of his book, that were not the language different, and the matter otherwise arranged, we should often suspect that we were reading some condensation of that author. It is fortunate for Mr. Greenwood that, during so large a portion of his journey, he has had to follow in the traces of that extraordinary man. In other sections of his work, we wish he had been at equal pains to choose guides as eloquent as Gibbon, and more faithful,—we mean the critical historians and antiquaries of France,—such, especially, as have, by their invaluable dissertations, thrown a new light on the olden times. On this subject, the labours of Guizot and Sismondi, for instance, will remain as imperishable monuments of their genius and learning, and will be the more prized when compared with the less successful efforts of their followers. The author, indeed, has borrowed largely from Luden and Mannert, and, in many instances, has thus been enabled to clear up obscurities which had previously baffled the ingenuity of historians; but, in many others, he has been incautiously betrayed into imitating their very defects, their national partialities, their mannerism, and their immoderate love of theory. We may add, that he is deficient in ecclesiastical learning, and not very well versed in the legal antiquities of the empire; he is consequently

unsatisfactory whenever he touches on the state of Germanic society. These are great defects; yet there can be no doubt that his book has considerable merit. Though his style often wants elegance, it is perspicuous and pure; though his narrative is perpetually impeded by transitions from one subject to another, it is generally animated: his judgment is, for the most part, sound; and his industry is worthy of great praise. If we add, that though several portions of his subject have been much better treated,—with at once greater erudition, accuracy, and elegance,—the book, as a whole, is the best, or rather the least imperfect, that has appeared either in this country or in France,—the least imperfect even in Germany, prior to the present century,—we shall have said as much in its praise as even the author can rationally expect.

But general observations, however just, cannot bear conviction to the understanding; and, therefore, circumscribed as are our limits, we proceed to notice a few of what we regard as the imperfections of the work.

In an ambitious volume like the present, which, in every chapter, exhibits a spirit of dogmatism not exactly becoming an unpractised writer, we might have expected some learned disquisition on the different races of men inhabiting the vast regions of Germany and Gaul. Surely some attempt should have been made to distinguish tribes, distinct alike in language, institutions, and manners. If Cæsar could recognize in Gaul three races essentially different, the same acuteness of observation might have been extended to the countries beyond, no less than on this side, the Rhine. To say that "the endeavours to trace the great Teutonic branch of the present population of Europe beyond the period of its first conflicts with the Romans, have been productive of results fewer in number and of more uncertain value, than most other investigations of this nature," is not exactly the way, especially in a writer who promises to be voluminous, to satisfy the inquisitive reader. We are no friends to speculations which have merely ingenuity to support them; but, we are confident, important results might be, and, indeed, have been, obtained from sober investigation into such subjects. Affinity of language is, above all others, the most useful guide in pursuing the migrations of people; and had this obvious test been applied, we should not be dismissed from the threshold of inquiry without one word of information.

In describing the religion of the ancient Germans, the writer is almost as unsatisfactory as on the preceding subject. In fact, he has scarcely added anything to the information which, when school-boys, we found in the pages of Cæsar and Tacitus. Yet the Druidical system is now better understood than it was in their days; and as to that which succeeded it,—that which we now call the Scandinavian, and which prevailed throughout the whole region—the publication of the Voluspa, the Edda of Snorro Sturleson and of the Icelandic sages, has thrown a blaze of light on the subject. But our author is evidently unacquainted with these venerable remains of antiquity, no less than with the elaborate commentaries of the Danish and Swedish critics. When he tells us that the Eddas are "supposed to have been written in the thirteenth century," he sufficiently proves how little qualified he is to write

on the mythology of the northern nations. Had he perused only the preface of Snorro to the *later Edda*, such an assertion would never have escaped him; still less, had he known that the elder Edda may be referred to the tenth century. Both are of far greater antiquity; many of the traditions are alluded to in the Arabian writers,—nay, even in those of the Hindus and of the Magian Persians. And in what little he does say of the religion, he is not always accurate. Thus, (p. 93, 504, 772,) he inclines to the novel opinion, that though the ancient Germans had temples, they had no idols. Yet, when the Anglo-Saxon missionary, Willibrord, was in Frisia, one of his brother monks (Wicbert) threw down an idol to the ground, and destroyed the temple in which it stood.¹ Another missionary (we have mislaid the reference,) showed so much zeal, even on that sacred island, Heligoland, in demolishing idols, that though he did not lose his life, as Wicbert did, he was speedily banished from the place. Again, the mention of idols in the early canons of the Germanic church,² in the epistles of the missionaries,³ and in the acts of saints, is so frequent, that we are at a loss how to account for this strange opinion. If no faith is to be placed in the evidence, not of one, but of a succession of eye-witnesses, adieu to all records of the past.

What we have already advanced is sufficiently glaring; but what will be the surprise of the reader, when he hears (p. 777) that two most eminent missionaries, one of whom probably died before the other was born, and whose lives, passed in regions remote from each other, are as distinct as those of any two men of the middle ages, have been gravely confounded with each other? They are Columba, abbot of Iona, and Columbanus, abbot, first of Luxenil, in France, next of Bobbio, in Lombardy; the former dying in 560, the latter in 615. Mr. Greenwood more than once refers to Bollandus: had he looked into that useful, however much neglected work, (*Acta SS. Dec. Junii ix.*), or into Pinkerton (*Vitæ Sanctorum Scotiæ*), or into Mabillon (*Acta SS. Ord. S. Ben. Sæc. II.*), or into Baronius (*Annales Eccles. cum notis Pagi*), into Canisius, (*Lectiones Antiquæ*, tom. i. p. 674), or even into so common a book as Fleury, (*Histoire Ecclesiastique*, tom. vii. p. 510, and tom. viii.) assuredly he would not so grossly have blundered. And while on this subject, we must increase the severity of the censure, by asking, how one who exercised so great an influence on Gaul,—on her nobles and princes, no less than her warriors and serfs, and whose learning was so respectable,⁴ has been so briefly dismissed? Surely he who had so great a share in the moral improvement of a great country, deserved more notice from a voluminous historian.⁵ With the same reason we might ask, why are the predecessors of Columbanus,—Maur and his associates,⁶ not introduced into this ponderous volume? Yet their moral influence was immense. We might go farther back still, and demand, why, in a book which professes to trace the progress, and to draw a faithful portrait of religion, names so illustrious as Avitus of Vienne,⁷ and Cesarius of Arles,⁸ are omitted,—men not more distinguished for their zeal, than for their literary

acquirements,—men whose virtues and whose genius would do honour to the most enlightened period of the world? Many such questions we might ask, but where the omissions are so numerous, and the inaccuracies so manifest, they would be useless.

We do not at all exaggerate, when we say, that the inaccuracies, to which we have just alluded, are too numerous to be even briefly indicated in this Paper. Even the dates and names are so confounded, as to mislead the reader who has not especially studied the ecclesiastical literature of the country. Thus, (p. 788), and he quotes Bede for the statement, he tells us that Wilfrid was restored to his see in 786; yet that prelate died in 709.¹ This may be an error of the press,—an inexcusable one, however,—but what are we to think, when we read (p. 801) that “the successes of Boniface are best summed up in the report which he sent to his friend Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, in the year 745”? At first, when we perused the sentence, we could not trust to the evidence of the eyes; but *there* is the passage, an unexampled instance of—something which we have no wish to designate. We thought the fact was known to every body, that there was no Bishop of Durham until near two centuries and a half after this period. We may add, that no one of the name of Cuthbert ever sat in that see. Nor could the author mean the celebrated Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in 687.² Again, we are told that an Irishman, “Egbert, the superior of Iona,” distinguished himself greatly in the mission to Germany. Now this Egbert was an Anglo-Saxon, and was never abbot of that monastery; on the contrary, he was educated at the school of York. There were many of the name, but how this Egbert could be confounded with the one mentioned by Bede, one that must have flourished half a century before, is not very evident.³

In relating the history of the introduction of Christianity into Germany, Mr. Greenwood notices very few of the men who had a hand in this salutary work. He dwells, indeed, on the labours of Boniface (our Saxon Winfred); but much of what he writes concerning that celebrated man is sure to lead the inexperienced reader astray. Still more unjust is his character of Emmeran and of St. Corbinian, who restored the text of the Gospel in Bavaria. It has evidently been his aim to sully, as much as he can, the fame of both. Of Corbinian we shall assert, without fear of confutation, that a better man, even in an age of great men, never hazarded his life in the service of religion; intrepid, zealous for morality, no less than for the infant church, and determined not to spare “wickedness in high places,” he did more for Bavaria than any missionary that ever explored that benighted region. Comparing him with the bishops of our own days,—the very models of courtesy to princes,—Mr. Greenwood may think him “insolent” and “insulting”; but, like Columbanus, who so nobly withstood the depravity of kings, this missionary will be revered by every right-minded reader.⁴ In regard to Emmeran, who is treated with equal injustice, surely some information might have been found prior to the biographer Meginfred, who lived four centuries after the missionary. The truth is, that the ecclesiastical learning of our author is so circumscribed, that he is compelled to follow the relations of modern German writers, except where the collections of Canisius can assist him. In another place (p. 787), we are informed that

Gregory the Great “affected to undervalue learning.” He did no such thing; unless by “learning” is meant that vain theoretic tendency of the mind, so conspicuous in writers of the third and fourth centuries. On the contrary, his extant correspondence will show that he was remarkably solicitous for the diffusion of useful knowledge; and that he zealously enjoined the establishment of schools, where the languages and the liberal arts might be taught. Let Canterbury bear witness to his enlightened endeavours. We may add, that the same object was pursued by all the popes of this period; nor will the selection of Theodore of Cilicia, or the influence he exercised over the constitution of England, ever be forgotten.¹

We have already censured the absence of all information in regard to the influence of the priesthood over the civilization of France. This is the more inexcusable, as the materials for such an inquiry are most abundant, and as, in reality, a portion of them has been turned to good account by many writers—most recently by M. Guizot.² The omission is equally remarkable in regard to Germany. The monuments of the period are absolutely filled with the relation of what the Benedictine monks in particular effected in this respect. Schools were attached to every monastery and to every cathedral; the poor were educated gratuitously; and of the progress made in liberal studies, the numerous writings of the period exhibit abundant proof. Nor was this learning confined to the monks, or the secular ecclesiastics: even the nuns read the Latin authors,—many the Greek; abundant evidence of which may be found in the Epistles of Boniface, in the Lives of several English saints by English nuns. That the German apostle greatly encouraged such studies, is incontrovertible; and it is pleasing to perceive how, in the midst of his almost superhuman labours, he corresponded in the Latin language with the abbesses and nuns of England. We remember more than one letter in which the recluse describes, in a manner which she is evidently conscious will obtain his approbation, the course of the profane studies. The Anglo-Saxon monasteries, prior to the ninth century, were, indeed, cradles of learning. Germany felt the benefit of this glorious spirit,—for to England is the Empire almost wholly indebted for its religion and mental culture. The ecclesiastics of Gaul showed little disposition to forsake their ease, “to carry their very lives in their hands” into that abode of heathen darkness and cruelty. Hence it was that they were so justly reproached by Gregory the Great, in his correspondence with Augustine; and that succeeding popes, down to the end of the following century, renewed the complaint. This fact is exceedingly honourable to our ancestors; and it is equally so to the monastic order which had enrolled such enlightened and intrepid men among its members. Well may Mabillon, the erudite annalist of the Benedictines, exult in the good effected by the order,—good, not merely in religious missions and in literature,³ but in the arts of life, especially in the most indispensable art, agriculture.⁴ Once for all, we repeat the question, why has Mr. Greenwood, in so dogmatic, ambitious, and ample a work, almost wholly omitted so important and so interesting a subject?

We had marked many other subjects for ani-

¹ Mabillon, *Acta SS. Ord. S. Ben.* tom. ii.

² See Hertshelm, *Concilia Germaniæ*, in a multitude of places.

³ Epistolæ S. Bonificii.

⁴ His chief works are to be found in the *Magna Bibliotheca Patrum*, in the proper century. Some of his poetry may also be seen in Canisius, *Lectiones Antiquæ*, edit. Basnage.

⁵ Mabillon, *Acta SS. Ord. S. Ben. Præf. ad tom. ii. De Columbanii Regula et Instituto*.

⁶ Mabillon, *Acta SS. Ord. S. Ben. Præf. ad tom. i. No. 3. De Missionis S. Mauri in Gallias*.

⁷ Bollandistæ, *Acta SS. Die Feb. v.*

⁸ Idem, *Die Augusti xxvii.* The chief writings of both are to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum Latinorum*.

¹ Bollandistæ, *Acta SS. Die Aprilis xxiv.*

² Id. *Acta SS. Die Martii xx.*

³ *Historia Ecclesiastica*, lib. v. cap. 4. For the different Egberts, see Alford, *Annales Ecclesiæ Anglo-Saxonice*, tom. ii. & iii.

⁴ Mabillon, *Acta SS. Ord. S. Ben. Seculum III. Pars I.*

¹ Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, lib. i. cap. 23—28. Opera S. Gregorii Magni, edit. Bened. *passim*.

² *Histoire de la Civilisation en France*, tom. i. et ii.

³ *Acta SS. Ord. S. Ben. Præf. ad Sæc. III. No. 2.* De Germaniæ per nostros ad Christianam Religionem adducta. No. 4. De Litterarum Studiis per Benedictinos institutis in Germaniâ.

⁴ Idem, No. 5. De Cultu Soli Germanici per Benedictinos.—We cannot too much admire the vast, and, at the same time, accurate, erudition of this writer.

madversion; but we have, we hope, said enough to justify the strictures with which we commenced. No duty is more responsible than that of criticism; and where blame is attached, however deservedly, to an author, the critic ought, in fairness, to explain the grounds on which it rests. Other writers, frightened by the huge size of the volume, and by the ostentatious display of authorities, may, as is too often the case, satisfy themselves, and still more the author, by general expressions of commendation. In reality, it is no light matter to sit in judgment on such a subject and such a work. The elaborate appearance of the book was not the only circumstance which induced us to pay more than ordinary attention to it: it came from one who, if he has not the name, exercises the functions of historical professor in an English University. That, if we may judge from the first performance, he is not too well qualified for his chair, is not likely to create much surprise, when we consider that neither of the professors at Oxford or Cambridge has evinced greater qualifications for the post. The truth is, superficial knowledge is now so general, even where we have a right to expect a great deal more, that the only surprise would be, if a professor should arise in any of our seats of learning, completely qualified for the duties he has to discharge.

How the future volumes of the work may be executed, we have no right to predict. One thing, however, is clear, that if the author be not a young man, he would do well to omit, *in toto*, the ecclesiastical portion of his subject. He is unacquainted with the very elements of the science; and years after years must pass, whatever his diligence—before he has acquired extent and solidity of information sufficient to give his statements weight with the well-informed reader.

In conclusion, we readily repeat, what we observed at the commencement, that whatever be its defects, this is the least imperfect Germanic history (as far as it goes) that has yet appeared in this country or in France. We know not, indeed, that there is a better one in Germany itself, for the modern writers of that nation are, for the most part, ill acquainted with their ancient ecclesiastical stores. One thing, however, is certain, that a history of Germany, at once comprehensive, accurate, critical, and impartial, has yet to be written. Probably it will never be written; for the drudgery would be so great, the expense of books so enormous, the necessary qualifications in the author so high, that centuries may elapse before any one appears at once able and willing to undertake the task.

Narrative of a Journey from Lima to Para, across the Andes and down the Amazon, &c.
By Lieut. W. Smyth and Mr. F. Lowe. 8vo. Murray.

THE contemplation of a voyage down the greatest river of the globe, has in it wherewithal to excite the most sluggish, or to exhaust the most active imagination. What an endless succession of majestic objects present themselves to the mind's eye as we fancy ourselves borne down the great flood of the river of Amazons! At one time, the stream, hemmed in by perpendicular mountains whose summits are lost in the clouds, foams through a deep abyss: at another, it expands amidst receding woods, till its placid surface meets the horizon. Behind, Winter sits throned on the snowy crest of the Andes; around are boundless, ever-verdant forests, filled with countless vegetable forms. But, alas! how incommensurate is man with nature! From an advantageous position, the human atom may, no doubt, occasionally catch a glimpse of the vast and sublime; but, in general, he is so circum-

scribed by the narrow circle of his perceptions, that, without the aid of memory or imagination, he could scarcely ever arrive at the idea of sublimity. Hence it is, that the explorers of the river of Amazons seem, with few exceptions, to be quite sunk in, or overshadowed by, the luxuriance of surrounding nature, and bring away with them, from a land teeming with novelties, none but the most vague and monotonous impressions.

The early historical records of this great river correspond with its scenery. What a daring, romantic exploit was that of Orellana, who, in the year 1538 first intrusted himself to its wild current, and drifted down its course from the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean! Then followed the unhappy Orsua, to whose story Dr. Southey's pen has given popularity. Lieut. Smyth says, in a note, regarding the last rapid of the river Huallaga, called Salto de Aguirre, "We supposed this name to have some reference to the murderer of Orsua; but our inquiries as to its origin failed altogether in obtaining information." The truth is, that the Indians, to whom our author probably directed his inquiries, are utterly ignorant of historical names; and facts are so magnified and distorted in their traditions, as to be scarcely recognizable. The history of Orsua and Aguirre forms, nevertheless, the basis of one of their most splendid tales. The Spaniards of those countries believe, that the expedition of Orsua descended the river of Moyobamba into the Huallaga, a few leagues above the Salto de Aguirre; they add also, what our author will, no doubt, very justly deny, that, close to the Salto, on the rocks of the defile called the Pongo (properly *Puncú*, which, in the Peruvian language, means a door, or pass, and not the end of a mountain, as Lieut. Smyth supposes), is an inscription in large letters, thought to have been cut by Aguirre. When the rage of romantic adventure began to abate, the Jesuit missionaries commenced their labours: Texeira and D'Acunha contributed by their narratives, Fritz by his map, to throw light on the course of the river of Amazons. To these explorers succeeded M. de la Condamine, in 1743, who descended the river from its remotest navigable point. So ably did that celebrated Academician avail himself of his opportunities, and so remiss have been all the more recent explorers of the giant stream of the Amazons, that his survey of its course is still the sole material on which geographers can rely, scarcely anything pretending to geographical correctness having been added to it, until the publication of the volume now before us.

We shall now follow our author on his route, the narrative of which is written with a modesty, clearness, and simplicity, calculated to inspire the fullest confidence. If he alludes but rarely, and but dryly, to the magnificent scenery around him—if he discovers but little of that enthusiasm which is disposed, in the midst of novelty, to see much that is wonderful, he makes amends for this seeming insensibility by a natural unadorned style, which preserves in all he describes the colours of reality. Let us add, too, that his drawings show him to be not only a clever artist, but one also who feels profoundly the beauties of nature. The circumstances which first led Lieut. Smyth to entertain the design of descending, and, as far as possible, of surveying the Amazons (or Marañon, as he more generally calls the river), are thus stated by him at the commencement of his volume:—

"In the month of June, 1834, His Majesty's ship *Samarang*, Captain C. H. Paget, arrived at Callao and remained stationary there for the three months previous to her final departure for England, the time of service being expired. During her stay, I visited the interesting city of Lima as often as the duties of the ship would permit, where I was most hospitably entertained by our Consul-General B. H. Wilson,

Esq., to whose kindness both myself and my companion are deeply indebted.

"Through the introduction of the Consul-General I became acquainted with an English resident, Mr. John Thomas, who invited me to take a trip with him to Lurin to see the ruins of the ancient city of Pachacamac, which lies in a fertile and most beautifully-picturesque valley, about six leagues to the southward. It was on this occasion that Mr. Thomas first intimated to me the idea of penetrating the Montaña, as the interior is always styled, as far as Mayro, where, by all accounts, there was to be found a large and navigable river called the Pachitea, which, communicating with the Ucayali, opened a direct route by the Marañon to the Atlantic."

A scheme of exploration promising such desirable results, not merely to the Peruvian republic, but to the commercial world in general, was warmly encouraged by the British residents in Lima: Lieut. Smyth found no difficulty in obtaining the sanction of the officer commanding our ships of war on the station; and, many volunteering to accompany him, he selected, as the partner of his toils, a young brother officer, Mr. Frederick Lowe. The Peruvian government was also invited to countenance the expedition, and it acceded to the request, appointing officers to escort our adventurous pair as far as the confluence of the Ucayali with the Marañon. This was, in fact, taking all the difficulties off our author's hands, and if the Peruvian government had been able to perform but a sixth part of what it promised, every tittle, no doubt, of the original plan of discovery, would have been successfully executed.

The expedition set forward on the 20th of September. The road from Lima to Cerro de Pasco has been so frequently described, that it requires little notice on the present occasion. A constant ascent of about ninety miles between bare unsightly sun-burnt rocks, conducts from the torrid climate of the sea-shore to the pass of the Andes, called the Portachuelo, about 15,500 feet above the level of the sea. Here our travellers were greeted by a snow-storm. The ground was covered with snow; all was darkness above, and the difficulty of respiration, with the other uneasiness usually experienced at very great elevations (called by the Spaniards *puna*), was felt by our author, who characteristically styles it "seasickness." From the western pass of the Andes, the road goes for about 100 miles over elevated, naked, cheerless plains to Cerro de Pasco, itself 14,278 feet above the sea, and the fitting capital of a region of driving hail or snow, tremendous thunder-storms, or, at the best, of lurid sunshine. Our author makes us well acquainted with it in a few words:—

"We arrived in a cold rain, and our first impression of it was by no means favourable: it being Sunday, the people were paddling about the muddy streets dressed in all the colours of the rainbow. We passed in single file, making no small splash, and the wondering Indians gazed at us in silence. Dr. Valdivian conducted us to an unoccupied house belonging to his brother, whose kindness and hospitality to us were most liberal.

"The town, on entering it, much resembles many of the villages in South Wales: that is to say, it is irregularly built on very uneven ground, rising in hills broken and bare; the houses are whitewashed, and some of them, besides the door, have a small glazed window; the better sort have fire-places, for which luxury they are indebted to our countrymen, for before their arrival they only used 'braseros,' or pans containing heated coals. In some of the houses they have an idle and dirty plan of having a hole with a trap-door where the hearth should be, for the reception of coals: this is quite in accordance with the natural indolence of the country, for the labour of bringing in a box of coals two or three times a-day would be too severe a service for them to perform.

"Cerro Pasco is divided into three districts—Cheupimarca, Yanacancha, and Santa Rosa;—each of these has its church and priest. The population

fluctuates according to the state of the mines, for when a productive mine is discovered, the Indians flock in from the country round to work at it: the average number may be taken at from 12,000 to 16,000. There are two squares: the principal one is called Cheupimarca, the other is called the Square of Commerce, where the market is held, which is well supplied with meat, fruit, and vegetables, from all the country round for many leagues. In the square of Cheupimarca is the cathedral, a building much like an English barn in its exterior, except that the latter would be built with more architectural regularity. The inside is little better than the out, and is adorned with a few gilded saints. The streets are dirty and irregular, and run in every direction: the suburbs are nothing more than a confused collection of dirty-looking mud cottages, which are hastily erected when required for the convenience of the miners, near any new mine that is opened, whilst those that are near a mine that has done working are deserted; consequently the town is constantly altering its form. The mouths of the mines are frequently in the middle of the streets, which makes walking at night very dangerous, as there is no barricade or light hung near them. * *

"There seems to be little society; indeed the difficulty of going from one house to another prevents it, as the streets are impassable for any description of vehicle, and, from their dirty state, walking is anything but pleasant. We found that the elevation of this place produced a difficulty of breathing, particularly in ascending, which created an unpleasant tightness across the chest; of this all new comers are very sensible, and it is only after a residence of some time that the lungs become accustomed to the rare state of the atmosphere. We were informed that water boils here at 92° Fahrenheit, and we had proof that its power of scalding is very weak. Coal of all description is found in abundance a short distance from the town: we were told by an English resident that provisions were very dear. The Quichua language is generally spoken by the miners and lower orders, few of whom know Spanish."

On the eastern side of the plain of Cerro de Pasco are the sources of the Huallaga. In descending the deep valley through which this river flows, a surprising and most agreeable change of climate is experienced, even after the journey of a few hours. But a journey of three days brings us to what may be called, so far as climate is concerned, a terrestrial Paradise. In this enviable position, at an absolute elevation of 8,200 feet, and immediately above the line of dense wood, and almost perpetual rain, stands the town of Huanuco, with the usual share of dilapidation and other tokens of Spanish-American decline, poverty, and inertness. In this place, Lieut. Smyth began to feel painfully how little confidence could be placed in the promises of the Peruvian government, which, besides being poor, is feeble also, so that the commands of its highest authorities are easily evaded or thwarted by those in subordinate situations. Nevertheless, with the insufficient escort and inadequate number of mules and Indians, placed at his disposal, he crossed the river, and set forward to attempt the most difficult part of his proposed journey—viz. to proceed to Pozuzu, a few days east of the Huallaga, and thence force his way to the port of Mayro, where navigation in canoes is said to commence a short distance above the Pachitea. These places—viz. Pozuzu and Mayro (both flourishing missionary stations till depopulated by the small-pox towards the close of the last century) are but two days' journey asunder; but, to the natural difficulties of the country between them was to be added, the extreme reluctance of the Indians (whose services as guides and carriers are, on such occasions, indispensable) to enter the country of the savage Cashibos, who are reputed cannibals. Here lay, or seemed to lie, the great obstacle to the expedition. On the journey to Muña, on the right bank of the Huallaga, difficulties seemed to multiply at every step; soldiers deserted, Indians lagged behind,

the forests grew denser, and incessant rain made the paths nearly impassable. From Muña the route to Pozuzu strikes off south-eastwards across the hills: the road or path had fallen into disuse for many years—or, in other words, but few traces of the road still remained. Here, then, where matters come to a sort of crisis, we shall travel over a part of the ground with our author.

"November 1st.—We all started at nine, A.M., except the Colonel, who remained for the reinforcements we expected from Pano. This we concluded and hoped would be our last journey on horseback: the day brightened on us, and with the powers the Colonel possessed everything seemed to promise our being soon at Mayro. We had scarcely ascended the hill over the town when it began to rain, and the paths, already knee-deep in mud, became exceedingly difficult for the beasts to wade through, and their extreme depth and narrowness obliged us often to dismount. In many places large trees had fallen across the road, which forced us to alight to allow the animals to pass under them, and in others they had to climb over large blocks of stone.

"Vegetation here was extremely luxuriant: the whole forest formed one continued mass, interwoven by creepers, and covered with moss of many different kinds, and of the most exquisite colours.

"In many parts the bogs through which the road lay were deep enough to allow the beasts to sink up to their bellies: they had been originally covered with logs, making what is called, in the United States, a 'Corduroy' road, but which the rains had rotted and left only as obstructions; and some of the paths were so narrow, and so close to the edge, that the passage was most hazardous. Added to these impediments, there were three rapid streams to pass, which after heavy rain become so swollen as to be very dangerous. In one, the ford is a narrow shelf of slippery rock, forming a ledge between the upper and lower parts of a waterfall, which threatens to wash the traveller into the abyss below, which was not less than a thousand feet deep. An Englishman may, perhaps, be somewhat amused at our giving the name of road to such a pass, and to make it a practicable road for commerce would cost a considerable sum of money. From the position of the mountains we were not able to discover, or learn from the Indians, any way by which by lengthening it it could be improved; the ridges extend from south to north, and as Pozuzu is nearly due east from Huanuco, the route lies directly across them.

"We found no other accommodations but small sheds, called 'Tambos,' which are like the hovels in England in the fields, for cattle to stand under in rainy weather: these places were, however, a great comfort to us, for during our journey down it rained very heavily, and any shelter was acceptable. The air at the top of the mountain over Muña was extremely cold, the thermometer as low as 34°, with a drizzling rain, and the ground thoroughly wet. Here we remained for the night, under a shed called 'Tambo nuevo.'"

All who have read accounts of travels in the Peruvian Andes must have often trembled at descriptions of swinging bridges, or of clambering up rocks, and sliding down precipices on the backs of mules. Here, too, we have perilous ground to tread on, and singular hair-breadth escapes:—

"We crossed two streams, and ascended the 'Cuesta de Cushi.' From thence to Pozuzu, with little exception, was one continued descent, following the course or ravine of the river Consuelo by an extremely narrow, and in some places dangerous, road. In the course of this descent Major Beltrán's horse trod too near the edge of the precipice, the earth gave way, and the poor animal fell about 1500 feet, bounding from rock to rock like a stone; the Major saved himself by an extraordinary exertion of dexterous activity, caught the edge of the path with his hands, and thus recovered his footing."

The failure of the enterprise originally contemplated—the survey of the upper portion of the Ucayali—is thus related:—

"November 7th.—We sent a messenger with all speed to Pano, where we supposed Colonel Althaus to be, to inform him of the desertion of the mule-

teers, and beg him to make his appearance here, in order that with his authority, and the powers with which he was invested, he might force the Indians to obedience. In the afternoon we received a letter from him, dated on the 3rd from Muña, stating that he had sent fifteen more people, and that he was unwell, but hoped soon to be with us in Pozuzu; we therefore resolved to pass the river as soon as we should receive the reinforcement, which we thought would arrive the following day; but (as we might have expected) they fell in with our deserters, who advised them not to advance.

"On the 9th, none of the people appearing, Major Beltrán sent Lieutenant Azcarate to look for them, but after a day's fruitless search he returned without having seen a single person. In the afternoon the man who had charge of the fifteen Indians made his appearance, but brought two only, the rest having deserted on the road. During the night another soldier deserted while on sentry, and with him four more of the Indians.

"The 11th brought us letters from Colonel Althaus, informing us that he had sent twenty-five more men, but not one of them reached our encampment. We now clearly saw the reluctance of the Indians to accompany us was such, that no assistance was to be expected from them, and without them it was impossible to get on; our stock of provisions too was daily diminishing, while we remained inactive.

"We were thus left destitute of all means of prosecuting our journey in the course which we had planned; but, determined not to abandon the object of our enterprise, so long as any chance of attaining it by other means remained, we decided upon returning to Huanuco, and from thence embarking in canoes at Cocheros, on the Huallaga, to descend that river to the mouth of the Chipurana, which falls into it from the eastward, and to ascend the latter river, and its tributary the Yanayacu, as high as the canoes could go, and then crossing that part of the Pampa del Sacramento by land, to proceed down the Santa Catalina to Surayacu. From this place we hoped that the letters we had for the missionary priest, Padre Plaza, would procure us the assistance necessary to enable us to attain our object, by reversing our plan, and by proceeding up the Ucayali and Pachitea, to arrive at Mayro."

Lieut. Smyth, resolved to make the most of circumstances, now embarked on the Huallaga, which, though it appears a small stream on the eastern slope of the Andes, would be thought a great river in Europe. As the country through which the Huallaga flows has been already described by various writers, and, as our author seems to have descended the river too rapidly to enjoy the opportunity of gathering much information, we shall pass over this portion of his route, only expressing our regret that he has not more frequently told us the breadth of the river, and other little matters of fact; such details being, after all, the pillars which support the fabrics of imagination. He says, too, that the salt-hills at Pilluana are covered with an efflorescence of salt; whereas, Poeppig, who deserves much attention, assures us, that they are composed of horizontal strata of rock-salt (a formation widely distributed through the valley of the Huallaga), covered with a layer of loose sand. Our author's examination of those hills was evidently superficial. This allusion to the German naturalist recalls to our minds another observation. Lieut. Smyth seems to suppose that the defeat of his attempt to reach the Ucayali by the way of Mayro was, in some measure, attributable to the jealousy of the people of Huanuco, who imagined that, in case of his success, the trade, at present in their hands, might be diverted into a new channel. But the truth is, that all the Spanish-Americans of the interior dislike change, reform, and improvement of every kind, and dread, above all things, the superiority of European enterprise. Hence it was that Poeppig was detained (not closely imprisoned, as our author seems to suppose) three months at Juanjua, a rumour having gone abroad that he was surveying the

river and the mines, preparatory to an invasion by his countrymen, the "Ingleses."

Nothing novel occurred on the journey (of about 120 miles) from the Huallaga to the Ucayali. At Santa Catalina, our travellers first met with Padre Plaza, the chief of the mission at Sarayacu, on whom now their only hopes of success depended.

"He is a rather short and fat person, between sixty and seventy years of age, with a good-humoured countenance, and no sooner had we disengaged ourselves from his arms, than the Indian women began, but with more fervour, a similar welcome: not contented with kissing and hugging, they dragged us, with their arms entwined about our persons, to their houses, expressing themselves all the time delighted to see us, in the only Spanish word they knew, 'Amigo.' Here a new scene awaited us,—that of forming a friendship with the male part of the community."

The Ucayali, where first entered, was a mile and a half wide. The canoes, ascending this magnificent river a few leagues, entered the creek, on which stands the little town of Sarayacu.

"Nothing could exceed the beautiful wildness of this part of the navigation. The lower trees were generally about one-third deep in the water, owing to the high state of the Ucayali, while those on the high ground towered over our heads, throwing themselves partially across the creek, and forming on each side a romantic and picturesque avenue; while the water, being covered with a weed (called, in Spanish, *lechugina*), had the appearance of a clean-swept grass alley, through which we glided at a quiet and slow pace. We occasionally met canoes managed by women, who, taking fright at our appearance, darted under the trees into the thicket, to avoid being seen."

"The scenery was very much enlivened by great numbers of the feathered tribe, who hopped and sported from branch to branch immediately over our heads; and the effect was heightened by occasional whoops from the Indians, and the hollow sounds of the bobona (a wooden trumpet, made by them), to announce our approach."

Now commenced the important business of discussing with the venerable priest the practicability of ascending the river to Mayro. But here was another heavy disappointment. He inquired into our travellers' means, and pronounced them insufficient. To the official letter addressed to him on the subject, he wrote the following reply:—

"To Don Pedro Beltran.—Satisfied with the request made in your official letter of yesterday, I have examined minutely the effects which you have brought to undertake the voyage to the Pachitea; and as, for this great enterprise, it may be necessary to take two or three hundred men of this country, it is impossible that the few effects referred to can defray even the expense of the provisions for the maintenance of those who must accompany us. From this place to the Pachitea is reckoned from fifteen to twenty days' journey, and from thence to Mayro eight or ten; and in such an expedition we ought to take into consideration the delays and other obstacles which always occur: moreover, the present season is very adverse, as the inundation of the rivers will not permit a secure encampment sooner than the months of August, September, and October. All which information I state, in order that the supreme Government may act as it may find most convenient. God protect you."

"FRIAR MANUEL PLAZA."

No arguments could induce him to alter his opinion, nor is there any reason to suppose that he was influenced by sinister feelings. It was not to be expected that the dictates of sheer prudence could be easily overruled in a person of his years. Our travellers remained a month in Sarayacu; the history and description of which are not uninteresting.

"When Padre Plaza first took charge of this mission in 1801, he found everything in a very imperfect state; neither a church nor a convento had

been built, and his predecessors had lived in a miserable manner in a wretched hovel. He set about improvements with zeal and activity; and, with the assistance of Padre Mariana de Jesus, the present priest of Chasuta, he built a church and convento, and formed the plan of the town. The abandonment of the neighbouring missions had the necessary consequence of adding to the population of Sarayacu; and by the year 1822 it had greatly increased in magnitude and numbers. It is composed of a mixture of Panos, Setebos, Conibos, Shipobos, and Sencis, and now amounts to about 2000.

"The town stands about fifty feet above the level of the river, when at its highest: this elevation secures it from inundation, keeps it dry, and healthy, and comparatively free from insects. The houses are scattered along the banks of the creek, and sometimes pretty close together; but there is no uniform line of building entitled to the name of a street: they are constructed of the same materials, and pretty much in the same manner, as most of those in the towns on the Huallaga, but with their roofs higher and better finished. The porch of the church surprised us, by its possessing some elegance of design in its architecture: this we found had been planned and executed by Padre Mariano de Jesus, who was by birth an Italian, and had, in his youth, acquired some taste for drawing and mechanics. The porch however, was the only part of the church which we could bestow any admiration upon; for the body, like those we had seen on the Huallaga, resembled a huge barn."

Our author appears to have made diligent use of the opportunities here afforded him of collecting information respecting the neighbouring tribes of Indians, and of observing their manners. But for these subjects, trivial in detail, and, for the most part, interesting only at full length, we must refer our readers to the author's pages.

The missions of the interior in South America have been generally neglected since the revolutions, inasmuch that the despatch received by Father Plaza, respecting our author's expedition, was the first official communication he had had from the government of Lima, after a silence of nine years. During that time he had received no salary, and was obliged to support himself and the mission by opening a trade with the Brazilian towns down the Marañon, exporting sarsaparilla, coarse cotton cloth, and turtle-oil. A freight of these articles was ready, and our author gladly embraced the opportunity of accompanying the trading canoes on their voyage down the stream. In seven days they reached the Marañon, on which our author says, "We were extremely struck by the first sight of this majestic stream, which is, at least, half as broad again as the Ucayali at the point of their confluence." La Condamine, on the other hand, thought that the Ucayali was the broader river of the two. We can easily imagine that a traveller entering a great river from one of its branches, and looking down the stream, will be ready to ascribe to the last-entered river the whole magnitude, which properly belongs to the union; and we are inclined to question, with La Condamine, whether the Ucayali ought not to be considered the chief branch of the Marañon.

Having now conducted our author to the great river of Amazons, or the Marañon (why is it not rather called the Orellana?) we shall take our leave of him, offering him at parting only one short piece of advice. He claims, probably, to have improved the geography and hydrography of Northern Peru; and we have no doubt that his delineations of the course of the Ucayali, &c. are much more accurate than any which have yet appeared. But, at the same time, he acknowledges the difficulties which he often experienced in making observations and laying down his course, arising from the jolting of his chronometers, the impossibility of noting the compass in following streams or paths, which are

continually winding in all directions, and other causes. Under these circumstances, and considering that Lieut. Smyth often deviates considerably from preceding authorities, we venture to suggest, that, to the second edition of his volume, he might append the observations in which he feels confidence, stating what he considers to be the ascertained points in the map which he now offers to the public.

The Physical and Intellectual Constitution of Man Considered. By Edward Meryon, F.R.C.S. Smith, Elder & Co.

WORKS of this description, presenting the most general and comprehensive views of natural science, divested of those troublesome and abominable adjuncts, matters of fact, abound in the literature of the present day:—the causes are upon the surface. Such views are, at all times, part and parcel of the earlier speculations of students, who are eager to arrive at great and striking results, but impatient of the drudgery of working the inductions by which they are attained: teachers dwell upon them, to enlist the feelings of their juvenile audiences, and to give them some preliminary notions of the country they are about to traverse; and the students, pleased and flattered by such sudden accessions of seeming knowledge, and astounded by their own newly-discovered powers of comprehension, begin by seeking for theoretical works, and soon learn to try their own "prentice hands" on the manufacture of similar publications. But the world, at this present writing, has taken very diffusively to dabbbling in science. The multiplication of Mechanics' Institutions, travelling lecturers, and new-light schools, has raised a host of ardent and inquisitive readers, anxious to obtain outlines and sketches of all manner of subjects, as matter of general instruction, but without either time, inclination, or opportunity, for grounding themselves in any. The call for quintessential treatises and royal roads to wisdom, therefore, has increased, is increasing, and has not yet, by any means, arrived at its maximum. This state of the public mind, though a vast improvement on the sottishness and contented ignorance of the masses of society in the good old times, is not without its transient disadvantages. Not the least of these is the habit, which such works have a tendency to engender, of loose and inaccurate reasoning, to which, "of ourselves, ourselves" are by far too prone, without any such special teaching—a habit which lays us at the mercy of all manner of politicians and trading sectarians, who make a livelihood of leading those whom they catch by the ears astray, and setting them to fight. It is bad enough to be compelled to swallow our daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly allowance of false inferences and baseless deductions, administered *ex cathedra*—to be thrust into the ring between the combatants, and to intercept the buffetings which they intend for each other—to be constituted bottle-holders for these athletes, and to be pelted with the delirious hallucinations of one-sided professors, paid for demonstrating pre-conceived conclusions and a particular hypothesis.

But, as if this were not enough, the natural sciences have been dealt with in the like spirit and method; physiology has been clothed in transcendental, geology is cut and carved into "systems," and "mad Mathesis" herself leads on her "big and little endians," in their attacks upon light, till it has almost become "not light, but rather darkness visible." Need we speak, also, of cerebral geography, with its local habitations for hypothetical faculties and for imaginary tendencies?—of homœopathy, which has not only set fact at defiance, but pitched logic "five fathom deep," to find its way, with "drowning honour," to the bottom?—or of animal mag-

netism, that *medius terminus* between imposture and insanity?

The mischief of these novelties, or rather of these revivals of ancient and convicted abuse, is not merely that they derange particular sciences, they attack the mind itself, and disqualify it for the perception of all truth. An instance falls under our eyes, in the very moment of writing: it occurs in a clever critique† on a clever work on the study of natural history, but in which both author and reviewer are largely paying the penalty of the error in question. "It must not be assumed," quoth the latter, "that we have implied that nature absolutely predestined the destruction of the one (animal) for the support of the other; for, benevolent in all her arrangements, she has been careful to endow them either with weapons of defence against their natural enemies, or instincts to elude them; and, unless accident intervenes, they live to the full term to which their organization is adapted: and yet, should they fall victims to the voracity of others, they must attribute it [how consolatory!] to casualty, and to the neglect of their own powers of evasion or self-defence, and to no inevitable destiny." But, supposing some fine day that no "casualty" or "neglect" took place any longer in some particular species, (the reviewer has given no reason, by the bye, why the instinct of self-defence should be so fundamentally imperfect as he states,) to what would the animals, who prey on that species, attribute their own starvation? How exquisitely sophistical and absurd are such reasonings on divine wisdom! how dangerous to the very interests for which they are put forth! We admit, indeed, that this *lapsus* in, perhaps, a hurried piece of composition, is an exaggeration of the vice in question; but, being so, it the better illustrates the sort of evil which is inflicted on science and on humanity, by the spirit which is creeping into many departments of the literature of the day. Sophistries, less salient, but not less fallacious, may be detected in every page of the writers of this class; and the habit they beget of inducing assent to mere verbal *formule*, without examination—nay, without a transient reflection—must be nipped in the bud, or it will bastardize the intellect of succeeding generations.

But we have been hurried, by our strictures, from a consideration of the immediate subject, and have lost sight of Mr. Meryon and his 'Considerations on the Constitution of Man,' which is a fair average compendium of the prevailing opinions of the "birth, parentage, and education" of the genus *homo*—of all that is known or guessed concerning the origin of things and modern cosmogony. It contains precisely the usual quantum of beggings of the question, of party generalizations, of vast inferences from scanty facts—and no more. It is less the fault of the author than of the times in which he writes, if he has deserted the good Horatian maxim of "rushing into the middle of things," and *gemino orditur ab ovo*. To write the history of the French Revolution, one must now begin, in order to be attractive, with the primitive constitution of the earth; and the germ of our conception of Napoleon must be sought for in the Megatherion or the Plesiosaurus. With this taste of the day Mr. Meryon has complied; and he opens his volume with a succinct account of the world's "preparation for the habitation of man." His compendium of what Cuvier has unfolded concerning the primitive constitution of the globe, is clear and satisfactory; and we are not disposed to criticize, too rigidly, its introduction into his book. The history of man before he was created is not without its interest, and it contains much matter for edifying con-

sideration; but we do object to the connecting link by which he dovetails the episode with his main subject—we object to that narrow, presumptuous *non sequitur*, which concludes on the workings of infinite power and wisdom, from the feeble wrestlings of men with the physical properties of nature; and deems the successive phenomena of our terrestrial globe in the illimitable past, as necessitated steps by which alone Divine Providence could arrive, after a lapse of ages, at the datum of "the unfledged two-legged animal." This is a defect which could not have entered into the mind of an ingenious and well-informed writer, such as Mr. Meryon really is, if the road had not been prepared for it by the error of the times in which he was educated; and it is not for the individual's sake, but that of his contemporaries, that we have touched so heavily on the theme.

On the other great question, of the origin of the existing varieties of the human species, the author gives a summary of the pros and cons to be found in Mr. Lawrence's Lectures, and other works of that kind, advocating the more orthodox theory of a single original pair. Most of the persons who have treated on this question have fallen into the common fault of making climate alternately influential and indifferent, as it suits their views on the argument, and of reasoning backwards and forwards to serve a turn; by which means they all arrive at the conclusion with which they set out, and lose sight of the great fact, that where nothing is known nothing definite can be safely inferred. In this respect, also, Mr. Meryon pays his tribute to contemporary logic, as might be expected. Such considerations, however, apart, his work is not without merit, and it will be read with interest by the class for whose use it is composed. He will, therefore, we trust, pardon our having made an occasion of his volume to lecture the age,—a stepping-stone to arrive at considerations in which he is not personally more deeply interested than many of his betters.

Original Letters, Manuscripts, and State Papers. Collected by William Upcott, Islington.— [Privately printed.]

WE trust that those in authority at the British Museum will take a hint from this Catalogue. The collection which is here described contains "thirty-two thousand letters, exclusive of manuscripts," and yet the whole has been classed, and each class placed in alphabetical or chronological order, within two months, by the unaided labour of Mr. Upcott. The collection, as is well known, is perhaps unequalled. It contains letters from the kings and queens of England, and from many princes of the blood royal; from the kings and queens of France, and other sovereign princes of Europe; from English and Foreign noblemen and statesmen; from literary, learned, and scientific men; many state papers, and other important documents and manuscripts; and, not the least curious, perhaps, no less than "583 original assignments of MSS. from authors to publishers." We make especial mention of these, because such an abstract is here given of them as may interest our readers:—

"J. Addison, for Cato, 107l. 10s.
"Colley Cibber. Provoked Husband, 105l.
"Theophilus Cibber. The Lover, 45l.
"J. Cleland. Woman of Honour, 25l.
"John Gay. Fables, and Beggar's Opera, 94l. 10s.
"Jos. Highmore. Practice of Perspective, 52l. 10s.
"Aaron Hill. His Dramatic Works, 50l.
"Geo. Lillo. Tragedy of George Barnwell, 105l.
"Bp. Percy, for editing the Works of Geo. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, 52l. 10s.
"Earl of Surrey's Poems, 21l. Also for an Edition of the Spectator and Guardian, with Notes, and translating the

several Mottoes, 105l. An Edition of the Tatler, with Notes, 52l. 10s.

"Constantine Phipps, Lord Mulgrave. His Voyage to the North Pole, 200l.

"Nicholas Rowe. Jane Shore, and witnessed by Alexander Pope, 50l. 15s.

"Dr. J. Shebbeare. Letters from Paris, and elsewhere, in 1754, 210l.

"Lewis Chambaud. Idioms of the French Language, and Select Fables, 1 Guinea per sheet.

"Laurence Echard. History of England, 370l. 10s.

"Jas. Strutt. View of the Dress and Habits of the People of England, 250l.

"Lewis Theobald, with Bernard Lintott. Translation of the Odyssey of Homer, and four Tragedies of Sophocles, with Notes, fifty Shillings for every 460 Greek verses, and one Guinea for every 120 verses of the Satires and Epistles of Horace, with Notes.

"Joseph Baretti. English and Italian Dialogues, 75 Guineas.

"Robert Beatson. Political Index, 250l.

"William Belsham. Memoirs of the Reign of George III., 1100l.

"Robert Berry. Works of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, 3000l.

"Charles Burney, Mus. Doc. Tour through Germany, 300l. History of Music.

"Lady Eliz. Craven. Journal of her Travels, 250l.

"William Cullen. Materia Medica, 1500l.

"John L. Delolme. Treatise upon the English Constitution, his share, 31l. 10s. History of the Flagellants.

"William Godwin. Italian Letters. New Annual Register. Political Herald. New English Peerage. History of the Internal Affairs of the United Provinces. Political Justice, 700 Guineas.

"Caleb Williams, 84l. On the French Revolution. St. Leon, 400 Guineas.

"Oliver Goldsmith. Natural History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 800 Guineas.

"Thomas Holcroft; his various Works, 2050l.

"Elizabeth Inchbald. Simple Story, 200l. Child of Nature; a Play, 52l. 10s. Next-door Neighbours, 63l. Appearance is against them; a Farce, 30l. I'll tell you What; a Comedy, 105l. The Married Man; a Comedy, 42l.

"Edmund Malone. An Edition of Shakespeare; to receive 30 copies of the Work, and 200l. for literary assistance.

"Arthur Murphy. Translation of Tacitus, 600l.

"Hester Lynch Piozzi. British Synonymy, 300l.

"Anne Radcliffe. Journey through Holland, 500l.

"William Smellie. Philosophy of Natural History, 1000 Guineas.

"Tobias Smollett. Translation of Telemachus, 70l.

"Dr. Jos. Warton. Edition of Milton's Poems, 50 Guineas.

"Dr. Jos. White. Bampton Lecture Sermons, 220l.

After all, a Catalogue is but a temptation; we wish that the collection itself were at our disposal, and we should not be quite so brief in our notice.

Narrative of a Journey to the Zoolu Country, in South Africa. By Captain Allen F. Gardiner, R.N.

[Second Notice.]

WE return, according to promise, to the Amazúla, who appear to have been so unseasonably deserted by Capt. Gardiner. Fortunately, soon after his departure, their religious instruction was undertaken by three American missionaries. In giving an account of that people, we shall not confine ourselves to the authority of the volume now before us; nor, in examining the relations which subsist respectively between them and the white traders at Port Natal, and between the latter and the Cape Colony, shall we adopt the views of our author, who seems to have lent himself incautiously to schemes totally different from, if not wholly incompatible with, the cause of Christian Missions.

The Amazúla nation have probably occupied for ages the elevated country westward and south-westward from Dalagoa Bay, but their present

† Foreign Quarterly Review, p. 174.

name is of comparatively recent origin. Their late king, Chaka, having won many victories, and therewith not a few milch cows, puffed up with the pride of conquest and new milk, thought fit to dub his valiant followers *Amazúla*, that is to say, high fellows, or, vernacularly speaking, *the swells*.†

This name grew formidable under the reign of Chaka, an able despot, who, by introducing organization and uniform discipline among his troops, gave them at once a decided superiority. He has been constantly represented as a most atrocious tyrant, which is not in itself improbable; but it is certain, nevertheless, that the original accounts of his cruelties came from a very suspicious quarter, and bear obvious marks of exaggeration. In a dispatch from a late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, we find the following passage:—"It appears that Chaka, about six months ago, sent a force of about 30,000 fighting men to the eastward and northward of Mozambique, for the express purpose, as it is supposed, of weakening his own tribe, and exercising upon them more than usual brutality!" Where ignorance and credulity are so conspicuous, little weight can be attached to opinions. But, whatever might have been the character of Chaka, his people, the *Amazúla*, are by no means inhuman savages. When Mr. Archbell, the missionary, visited them, about ten years ago, he found them a comparatively industrious, orderly, and civil people, possessing abundance, and apparently very numerous. Capt. Gardiner also bears testimony to their good manners. He says, "There is a natural politeness among the higher orders of these people, surpassing even the ceremonial compliments of a Spaniard." Mr. Archbell met with the most cordial reception from Chaka, and would probably have said of that tyrant, what Mr. Moffat (the highly respectable missionary at Litakoo, who recently accompanied Dr. Smith, in his expedition northwards from the Bechuanaland country,) said of Chaka's relative, the scarcely less formidable Motsilekatsi. "The attempt to visit this powerful chief at the present time," says Mr. Moffat, "after his being so exasperated with his southern neighbours, was, I believe, considered by many as fool-hardy, but I knew the man better, and had entire confidence in his friendship." The *Amazúla* can probably bring into the field, 50 or 60,000 fighting men, an estimate of their force far inferior to what current opinion attributes to them, yet quite sufficient to inspire respect. The other branch of the same nation, the *Matabéli*, under Motsilekatsi, who occupy the interior of the country north-eastward of the *Amazúla*, are probably not inferior to these either in courage or warlike propensities.

The trade with the *Amazúla* commenced about 1824, when Lieut. Farewell obtained from Chaka, the grant of a tract of depopulated country, in the vicinity of Port Natal, with some cattle and 300 people to commence a settlement. Naturally desirous to have his territorial acquisitions secured to him by the guarantee of the British government, Lieut. Farewell set forth the advantages of a settlement at Port Natal in the most brilliant colours, and urged the Colonial authorities to accept the cession of it. But they, considering that care and expense, rather than profit, would accrue from such an addition to

our colonial possessions, wisely rejected his proposal. But a large tract of fertile country was too tempting an object to be soon forgotten by the colonists at the Cape. A few adventurers settled at Port Natal; the more cautious speculators continued to importune government to take possession of that settlement, and in 1834 presented an address to that effect to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, (the present Chancellor of the Exchequer,) which was unsuccessful. The Caffre war, however, which soon after broke out, revived the hopes of those who hungered after land, and renewed their activity. It was during this state of things, that Capt. Gardiner arrived at Natal, and he appears to have been immediately caught at, as a means of bringing about the wished-for consummation.

On his return to Natal, from his first and unsuccessful visit to Dingán, a letter, signed by the white residents at that place, was placed in his hands, intimating their wish to have a missionary among them. On this he makes the following observation:—

"Although from its position and maritime intercourse with the Cape Colony, this Port must ever be regarded as the key, not only to the Zulu country, but likewise to a very considerable portion of the interior districts on this side of the continent; there were many objections to its being selected at this time, as the sent of a Missionary Establishment, which it will not now be necessary to state; but at the same time I feel it not less a duty than a pleasing gratification to attribute the removal and softening down of many of these difficulties, to the kind and unsolicited interference of my valued friend Mr. Berkin, who, during the few days which he remained here, prior to his recent journey to the Tugila, lost no opportunity of ascertaining the general feeling on this subject, in the event of my failure with Dingán, and strongly recommended me to accede to the apparent wishes of the community."

It is not difficult to guess what were those objections and difficulties which required to be softened down, before Capt. Gardiner could consistently yield to the apparent wishes of the community. In his verses on "The Natal Hunters," he shows his strong repugnance to the company of the "ruffians," and "the barbarous race in shreds of civil life," who surrounded him. A body of dissolute adventurers are much less likely to hearken to religious truth, than simple, unsophisticated barbarians. The twenty or thirty white settlers at Natal are aided, it must be observed, in their efforts to propagate religion and morality, by at least 150 native women. However, our author not merely complied with the apparent wishes of the settlers; he also subscribed most liberally towards the expenses of laying out the town and building a church. The following is humorous and amusing:—

"This afternoon a very characteristic meeting was held in one of Mr. Berkin's huts, for the purpose of selecting the site for a town. On my arrival I found the hut filled with the individuals expressly convened for this purpose. Almost total silence was observed—the subject was not even hinted at, nor had any chairman or leading person been appointed to introduce the business. At length a voice cried out, 'Now let's go and settle the bounds,' on which I risked a question, hoping it might elicit a programme of the contemplated proceedings. 'Are all present agreed as to the expediency of building a town?' To which it was replied, that their presence on this occasion was a proof that they were unanimous on this point. Thus began and ended this important conference, and off they all scampered in a *posse* to inspect the ground, some walking, others seated on the floor of a wagon without either tilt or sides, which was drawn at a stately pace by ten oxen. Short pipes, an indispensable accompaniment, were in full action on all sides. Being the winter season, it was a sort of reunion of hunters, who, tired of chasing seaweed and buffalo, were now sighing for town-houses and domestic cheer. The appearance of any one of these forest-rangers would have gained the medal for

any artist who could have trans-fixed his *tout ensemble* upon canvas. At length a pause was made.—'This'll do,' cried one.—'That's the spot,' exclaimed another. After some minutes of such-like random conversation, the whole party were compactly collected, and the business at length entered upon, and conducted in a rational manner, every proposition being subjected to the votes of those who were present, and carried or negatived accordingly. It was in this impromptu manner that the town of D'Urban was named—its situation fixed—the township and church lands appropriated—and, in short, as much real business gone through as would have required at least a fortnight's hard writing and debating in any other quarter of the globe."

The town of D'Urban is, or is to be, the capital of the province of Victoria, a fine tract of country, having an extent along the coast of 120 miles, and probably an equal width. It is generally said to be depopulated; but independently of the 3000 natives near Port Natal, who are looked on as the subjects of the settlers, a tribe about 8000 strong was discovered inland by Capt. Gardiner, and we dare say, that a close scrutiny would discover many more. The central portion of Victoria, round Port Natal, was given by Dingán, as a private estate, to Capt. Gardiner, notwithstanding the rights of Lieut. Farewell's representatives, and will, no doubt, be again given by him to any European who brings him a handsome present.

The white traders having, as we before stated, tired out the patience of Dingán by repeated frauds, and by inducing his people, especially the women, to follow them to Natal, were at length prohibited from entering the country of the *Amazúla*; and Capt. Gardiner, who fully acknowledges the justice of the prohibition, found that he was considered responsible for their conduct. He therefore made the best of his way to the colony, where he laid the political part of his negotiations, (sinking the mission,) and the suit of the Natal hunters, before the governor; the result of which was, that Sir Benjamin D'Urban sent the following letter to Dingán, in which he obliquely sanctions that occupation of new territory, which had been distinctly disapproved of by the very minister of the crown from whom he had received his instructions.

"I rejoice to hear of the good word which has passed between the Chief and Captain Gardiner, and of the treaty concluded between them for the town and people of Port Natal.

"An officer on the part of the King of England, my master, shall speedily be sent to Port Natal, to be in authority there in the place of Captain Gardiner, until his return, and to communicate with the Chief, Dingán, upon all matters concerning the people of Natal. By him I will send to the Chief presents, in token of friendship and good understanding, of which I hereby assure the Chief, in the name of the King my master.

(Signed) "BENJ. D'URBAN."

Capt. Gardiner, anticipating "many grave objections on the part of His Majesty's Government to extend the British protection to the new territory of Victoria," argues the matter at some length—"at the risk," he says, "of being mistaken for a land speculator." Nobody can suppose that Capt. Gardiner is himself a land-speculator, but it is obvious enough that he has been inveigled into an alliance with a party who are actuated by no other motives than a craving for land. Port Natal is a worthless harbour, having at its entrance only six feet water at the ebb, twelve at high tide; and open directly to the prevalent winds and a rolling sea. It can never have any commerce; for no vessels, capable of navigating in safety so rough a sea, can enter it. While Capt. Gardiner was at Natal, his friend Mr. Berkin was lost at sea, on the voyage from Algoa Bay to Port Natal. The vessel in which he sailed, the *Circe*, was a cutter of only twenty tons burden; and vessels of such

† *Amazúla* is the plural of *zúla*, high or sublime. We must warn our readers that Capt. Gardiner has selected a bad system of writing the South African language, and does not steadily adhere to any system. He writes *inkosi yezulu*, the Lord on high or in Heaven, and *domozulu*, the noise in Heaven or thunder. He creates confusion by using the marks of short and long to denote the open and slender sounds of the vowels. The accent in that language is always on the penultimate syllable, and being very strong, as in Italian, the final syllable easily escapes the ear, thus for *Amázi*, *umkosi-cázi*, we ought to have, *Amázi*, *umkosi-kázi*.

frail dimensions are employed at Natal only because the port will admit none other.

We are told, also, that we ought to seize on that country, because the Americans, so long as they have access to it, will continue to supply the natives with fire-arms and ammunition. But do not the British settlers supply them with these? Is not this the chief branch of their trade? Capt. Gardiner himself relates the melancholy end of Mr. Collis, by far the most respectable of the traders at Port Natal, who was blown to atoms, with three or four more persons present, by the accidental explosion of his magazine, which contained 1500 lbs. of powder. It is vain for the government at the Cape to interdict the carriage of brandy and gunpowder across the frontiers; the traders can easily surmount the legal impediment by sending those articles to Port Natal.

Again, the Caffre war is made to furnish its contingent of arguments in favour of the Natal settlement. "With Port Natal as a *point d'appui*," and a "detachment of marines falling on their rear," the Amakosa could be at all times easily subdued. The mention of marines fires the Captain, and so, disclaiming the aid of all regular troops, save a few veterans, the gallant missionary of the Amazúla proceeds as follows:

"A kilt, of the commonest material, by way of clothing, and the loan of a cow (price about forty shillings) to each man, to be forfeited for misconduct, but to become his actual property after three years' faithful service, would be regarded as a sufficient re-

muneration, and comprise the whole expense of a force, with which, after three months' training, I should have no hesitation in combating, if necessary, the whole Zoolu army."

But would not Port Natal, as a *point d'appui*, bear some resemblance to the earth, according to the Indian system, supported by a tortoise? The Amazúla are a far more formidable nation than the Amakosa; and Port Natal, from all the circumstances of its position, would require a greater force to defend it than the whole Cape colony. But why does Capt. Gardiner invariably view the Amakosa as enemies, and the Amazúla as friends of the colony? Does he not state that Dingán was much and justly irritated by the misconduct of the traders? Does he not allude to the great alarm created at Natal by that chief's *threats of reprisal*? Surely he ought to perceive that the same causes which involve the colony in perpetual disputes with the Amakosa or Caffres on its eastern frontiers, would operate just as banefully on the still longer and less defensible frontier of the new province of Victoria; and that we should be sooner or later engaged in a war with the Amazúla, which war, whatever might be its success, would probably have an injurious effect on the trade which we now carry on with the tribes in the interior.

In fine, it appears to us, that a more absurd and mischievous scheme could not be proposed than that of usurping the dominion of the country round Port Natal, or one, the impolicy of which is more apparent at the present day. The lawless adventurers now settled in that country are not calculated to be good guides or good subjects of a humane government. Such characters are best left to the discipline of the

Dingáns and the Motsilekatsis. Let the trade be left to the demands of mutual interest. It will flourish so long as the parties engaged in it meet on terms of equality, but the equality ceases almost as soon as colonial authority interposes; for that authority is sure to be gained over by the wiles and indefatigable activity of private interest; it must yield, in South Africa at least, to the popular outcry, and obey the land-speculators, while they dictate proceedings as little reconcilable with the interest as with the honour of the mother country.

List of New Books.—Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol. LXXVIII. (British Statesmen, Vol. 11.) 6s.—Oliver's Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, 8vo. 7s. 6d.—Eytton's Rarer British Birds, (as a Supplement to Bewick,) 8vo. 10s. 6d.; royal, 21s.—Eclipses made easy to the Minds of the Young, by the Rev. W. Fletcher, 12mo. 1s. 4d.—The General Highway Act, by Daniel Chambers, Esq. Barriester, 12mo. 2s. 6d.—Letters and Life of the Rev. Samuel Rutherford, edited by the Rev. Charles Thompson, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 4d.—History of the Established Church of Scotland, by Alexander Fyfe, 12mo. 4s.—Barber's Picturesque Illustrations of the Isle of Wight, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.; India proofs, 21s.—Shakespeare Gallery, Part 1. 8vo. 2s. 6d.; 4to. 4s.; India, 5s.—The First English Testament, by W. Tyndale, with a memoir, portrait, and illustrations, 12mo. 10s.—A Chronological and Analytical View of the Holy Bible, by the Rev. Joseph Jones, M.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.—Archæologia Biblica, a manual of Biblical Antiquities, by John John, D.D. translated by T. C. Upham, 3rd edit. 8vo. 15s. 4d.—The Mausoleum, by a Clergyman, 12mo. 3s.—The Last Autumn and Recollections of Mrs. Hemans, by Mrs. Lawrence, 12mo. 7s. 6d.—Symbol of Harmony, 18mo. 2s.—Designs for Gold and Silversmiths, 4to. 21s.—The Listener, by Caroline Fry, 6th edit. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.—The Missionary Minstrel, 2nd edit. 32mo. 2s. 6d. silk; 2s. 4d.—Notices of the Lives and Death-bed of Abner and David Brown, 3rd edit. 18mo. 3s. 6d.—Britton and Brayley's History of the Ancient Palace and late Houses of Parliament, 8vo. with 48 plates, 21s.—The Mascegrenbas, a Legend of the Portuguese in India, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.—A Summer in Spain, being the Narrative of a Tour made in the Summer of 1835, post 8vo. 5s. 4d.—Travelling Opinions, and Sketches in Russia and Poland, by Rayford Rumble, Esq. post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR APRIL.

KEPT BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY AT THE APARTMENTS OF

THE ROYAL SOCIETY, BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

1836. APRIL.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
○ F 1	29.792	45.8	29.576	46.2	34	43.4	36.6	36.9	44.7		SW	{Overcast—rain, snow, and wind. Evening, Overcast—continued rain and wind.
○ S 2	29.511	43.2	29.609	46.4	37	39.3	40.9	33.7	44.3	.591	SW	{A.M. Fine—light clouds—light brisk wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain and wind.
○ 3	29.913	42.9	30.072	45.3	36	41.6	43.5	33.8	45.0	.047	WNW v.	Overcast—light rain and snow, with light brisk wind.
M 4	30.366	43.6	30.336	46.4	35	39.7	46.2	32.3	46.6	.133	NW	{A.M. Fine—nearly cloudless—light wind. P.M. Cloudy—light wind.
T 5	30.179	43.0	30.003	47.0	35	42.3	48.8	34.7	50.2		SW	A.M. Overcast—light wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain & wind.
W 6	29.893	44.8	29.857	48.2	41	44.2	47.7	40.8	48.2	.111	SE var.	Overcast—light rain and wind throughout the day.
T 7	29.348	45.0	29.169	48.6	41	43.6	50.3	40.3	50.3	.061	S var.	{A.M. Overcast—light rain. P.M. Fine—light clouds & wind.
F 8	29.006	47.4	29.095	51.6	41	46.4	48.5	38.3	49.8	.355	SE var.	{A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain.
S 9	29.283	46.2	29.334	48.3	42	42.4	47.0	40.2	46.7	.036	E	{A.M. Overcast—light rain & wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds & wind. Ev. Cl. v.
○ 10	29.550	49.9	29.580	51.8	43	45.4	52.9	40.2	53.2	.194	N	{A.M. Lightly overcast—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Cloudy—light wind.
M 11	29.707	47.0	29.722	50.0	43	43.7	47.7	42.8	48.8	.019	N	{A.M. Overcast—light rain & wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Evening, Cloudy.
T 12	29.775	49.2	29.776	51.6	42	48.2	51.2	38.5	53.7		SW	Lightly overcast—light wind. Evening, Cloudy.
W 13	29.816	51.3	29.756	54.5	46	51.4	55.7	45.2	56.4		SW	Overcast—light wind. Evening, Cloudy.
T 14	29.992	50.5	29.981	52.3	43	48.2	50.5	42.9	54.5		W	A.M. Overcast—light wind. P.M. Overcast—very light rain.
● F 15	30.152	53.4	30.180	56.6	49	50.3	53.5	47.5	54.2		NNW	{A.M. Overcast—deposition—light wind. P.M. Cloudy. Evening, Fine and clear.
S 16	30.162	49.3	30.095	52.3	45	43.4	52.7	38.8	52.6	.036	E	A.M. Foggy. P.M. Lightly overcast.
○ 17	30.115	50.0	30.162	50.5	43	46.6	47.5	42.3	47.8	.027	E	Overcast—light rain. Evening, Cloudy.
M 18	30.095	50.2	30.083	54.4	44	48.2	54.3	42.0	54.7	.061	S	A.M. Overcast—light wind. P.M. Cloudy—light wind.
T 19	30.117	53.4	30.093	56.2	45	51.2	54.0	44.3	56.2		S	A.M. Cloudy—light rain & wind. P.M. Overcast. Evening, Cloudy.
W 20	29.984	55.3	29.893	56.8	47	53.3	54.3	48.5	55.2		SW var.	{A.M. Cloudy—light rain & wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain. Evening, Cloudy.
T 21	29.936	55.0	29.909	57.6	44	49.5	56.0	43.3	56.3	.063	SW	Cloudy—light wind. Evening, Overcast—light rain.
F 22	29.814	55.6	29.855	58.4	48	53.6	61.0	47.2	61.3	.061	SW	{A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind.
S 23	29.890	54.5	29.802	57.4	48	51.6	52.3	47.4	54.6	.094	SW	{A.M. Overcast—light rain and wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Cloudy.
○ 24	29.699	52.3	29.740	52.7	46	46.9	47.6	45.3	47.9	.161	E	Overcast—light steady rain throughout the day.
M 25	30.117	51.7	30.117	54.9	43	45.8	54.4	39.7	54.7	.375	NW	Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Cloudy.
T 26	30.111	55.6	29.981	55.2	43	50.6	52.4	44.4	53.5		W	{A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Lightly overcast—light wind. Evening, Cloudy—light rain.
W 27	29.780	49.6	29.804	52.4	38	44.6	48.3	38.2	48.7		NW	{A.M. Overcast—light rain & wind. P.M. Cloudy—rain and hail. Evening, Fine and clear.
T 28	29.938	53.0	29.800	53.3	38	46.3	51.7	37.5	52.3	.036	NNW	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day.
F 29	29.903	53.3	29.849	51.9	32	39.4	46.6	35.5	46.7	.027	NW var.	Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Fine and clear.
S 30	29.774	50.3	29.718	51.6	32	42.3	49.6	32.2	49.4		WSW	Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Cloudy.
M E A N	29.857	49.7	29.832	52.0	41.5	46.1	50.1	40.5	51.3	Sum. 2.488	Mean of Barometer, corrected for Capillary and reduced to 32° Fahr. } 9 A.M. 29.808 3 P.M. 29.777	

•• Height of Cistern above a bench-mark on Waterloo Bridge—83 feet 2½ in.—Ditto, above the presumed mean level of the Sea—92 feet.—External Thermom. is 2 ft. higher than Barom. Cistern. —Height of Receiver of Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House—19 feet.

Height of Cistern of Barometer above a bench-mark on Waterloo Bridge—93 feet 2 in.—Ditto, above the presumed mean level of the Sea—95 feet.—External Thermom. is 2 ft. higher than Barom. Cistern. — Height of Receiver of Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House—79 feet.

ORIGINAL PAPERS

EGYPT.

A communication, with which we have been favoured, through the medium of his brother in London, by Mr. Walne, of Cairo, announces the discovery of some interesting remains of antiquity in the mounds of Cairoun, near the Mahmoudieh canal. Excavations made for the purpose of procuring building materials have laid open an immense quadrangular structure, apparently warehouses, and portions of two monuments, one of which, at present only partially uncovered, is of the age of Rameses II., the supposed Sesostris; the other, which was no sooner found than destroyed, was a temple of the Ptolemaic period, and bears the name of Soter and Philadelphus.

Mr. Walne considers it probable that the extensive mounds of Cairoun occupy the site of Schedia, situated at the junction of the canal from Alexandria with the Canopic branch of the Nile. In the time of Strabo it was a populous town, and the place where the customs were levied, as well as the rendezvous of the yachts in which the governors used to ascend the Thebaid. Excavations are still going on, and if anything of importance should be found, we hope to receive an early notice of it.

The barrage of the Nile being at a stand-still for want of materials, a proposal was made to destroy one of the Pyramids, in order to employ the stone in the new work. The Pyramid of Mycerinus, or more properly of Nitocris, was the one fixed on, but when the Vandals came to estimate the cost of pulling down and removing even the smallest of the three great monuments at Gizeh, the undertaking was abandoned as hopeless; so that the traveller may still have the satisfaction of contemplating what so many ages have looked on as the wonder of the world. It is not to be believed that the Pasha himself suggested this work of destruction; indeed, we cannot believe that he would ever have given his sanction to an undertaking which would have called down the execration not only of lovers of antiquity, but of Europe in general, and might have put the name of the regenerator of Egypt on a par with that of Malic-alaziz Othman ben Yousouf, who allowed himself to be persuaded by some of his courtiers to make a similar attempt upon this very Pyramid of Mycerinus, and whose singular failure has been related by the pen of a contemporary historian. The idea of razing a pyramid is so strange, that the report of Abdallatif, on the former attempt, may interest our readers.—“The Sultan sent sappers, miners, and quarriers, under the direction of some of the principal officers and first emirs of his court, with directions to destroy it. For this purpose a camp was established near the Pyramid, and a great number of workmen were collected, and maintained at an immense expense. They remained there eight months, occupied in the execution of their orders, and contriving every day, by infinite pains and labour, to remove one or two stones. Some above displaced them by means of wedges and levers, whilst others below employed cords and cables. When, at length, a stone was thrown down, its fall made a terrible noise, that might be heard at a great distance, shaking the ground and making the mountains tremble. On reaching the bottom, it became buried in the sand, and to withdraw it great efforts were again necessary: holes were now made in the stones, wedges driven in, and the masses being riven into many parts, were carried piece by piece on carts to the foot of the mountain, which is near at hand. After being long encamped in this place, and having dissipated their pecuniary resources, finding that their labour increased whilst their resolution diminished, and their strength was already exhausted, they were compelled shamefully to relinquish their undertaking. Far from attaining the success which they had anticipated, they obtained no other advantage than that of injuring the Pyramid, and displaying their imbecility.”

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP ON LITERATURE AND ART.

It is our custom to make mention of the literary periodicals, but of late they come upon us in such rapid succession, that we can with difficulty find breathing time. Within ten days or a fortnight we have received the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, the

Foreign Quarterly, the *British and Foreign*, and the *Dublin Review*, all goodly, thick-set, substantial octavos; to say nothing of the *North American*, or of *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, the *New Monthly*, and those “little dogs, *Tray*, *Blanche*, and *Sweetheart*,” who come yelping after. It is manifest, that under such circumstances our comment must be brief—fortunately, there is little need of it. The *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, and the *Foreign Quarterly*, are but indifferent; though the first has a good hearty article on the Hampden Controversy, and the second a laborious, able, somewhat partial perhaps, review of Napier's History of Spain, in which the critic might have taken occasion to make mention of the *Athenæum*, “faithful found among the faithless,” for we fought heretofore, single-handed, in the same cause. The *British and Foreign* is better; it has, indeed, “infinite variety,” that is, articles good, bad, and indifferent. On the *Dublin Review* we shall bestow a little of our “tediousness,” that we may, as a stranger, give it welcome. We must however, acknowledge at starting, that it has disappointed us; it wants character; it wants originality: there are clever papers in it, but that will not serve to distinguish it from its elder brethren: it has its party bias, too, stamped like the *timbre* on every page, but that is not its own “peculiar.” A new Review should have broken fresh ground—grappled with principles, and great questions of permanent interest—based its arguments on broad, deep, and universal truth—have left little jobbing politics to little jobbing politicians: the height of its triumph can now be but the establishment of another one-eyed monarchy. A shrewd editor would have seen that a change has come over our periodical literature. The literary papers, for instance, instead of being, as heretofore, “things of shreds and patches”—instead of twaddling after the old fashion, over a string of extracts, like a hen with a brood of ducklings, proud of what is not her own, and puffing, and praising, and doling out the little criticism of little coteries, now take leave to offer opinions, and to advocate principles—and the *Quarterlies* are no otherwise distinguishable from them than in so far as they wear the livery of a party—have more room and less variety, and come lumbering after with reviews of books, albeit forgotten. It strikes us, that the clear-sighted editor of the *Quarterly* is sensible of this. We observe, that all Mr. Murray's publications are made to do duty in that Journal months before they are issued; that when he cannot anticipate, rather than come halting after he breaks into fresh fields, makes slaughtering inroads on foreign literature, mounts the coach-box, dives down the area steps at Crockford's, and into the mysteries of Ude and Carême; in fact, plays any strange fantastic trick rather than to excite attention. But there might, and there ought to be, an essential difference between such publications; and of this a new editor should have taken advantage. A *Quarterly Journal* has time and ‘vantage room’—is not hampered with the more ephemeral literature of the hour—can carry a weight of metal that would sink lighter shallows, and can deal with principles to which they dare only advert. These considerations, however, laid aside, and the new Journal measured by the old standard, it may pass muster. The political articles are written with heart and sincerity, and have, therefore, a living interest; all the rest are but “leather and prunella”—good enough, but not pre-eminent; even those on religion are cold, calculating, and temporising—there is a manifest desire not to startle or offend. How unlike the *Edinburgh*, for example, is the notice of the Hampden Controversy. The writer evidently holds with the persecutors, and twits them with their true Catholic spirit; but, as religious persecution is not the order of the day with his party, the result is, that between religion and politics the whole is a studied mystification.

We have had the honour to receive from Sir J. Herschel an Account of the Hourly Meteorological Observations made by him at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st and 22nd of December last. It is contrary to our custom to publish other observations than those made at the Royal Society; but so much attention has of late been directed to the subject, that we shall next week deviate from our established usage, and thus enable observers in Europe and America to institute comparisons.

LAWRENCE GALLERY.

The EIGHTH EXHIBITION of Drawings, consisting of the Works of Albert Durer and Titian, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
The NINTH EXHIBITION, the unique Collection of Drawings by Raffaele Urbino, will open immediately after the closing of the present Exhibition, which will take place at the end of the Month.
112, St. Martin's-lane. S. & A. WOODBURN.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The THIRTEENTH EXHIBITION of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, is Open to the Public from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.

T. C. HOFLAND, Secretary.

PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.

Shortly will be closed, the favourite VIEW of the ANCIENT CITY of THEBES, displaying the venerable Remains of the Grand Temple of Karnac, the Libyan Mountains, the Nile, and the Great Desert. Also, lately Opened, a VIEW of LIMA, the City of Kings and Capital of Peru, founded by Pizarro, exhibiting all the remarkable Buildings of this celebrated City, accompanied by all the stupendous beauties of nature which surround it.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

JUST OPEN, TWO PICTURES, painted by Le Chevallier Bouteau. The Subjects are, the VILLAGE of ALAGNA, in Piedmont, and the INTERIOR of the CHURCH of SANTA CROCE, at Florence. The Village is first seen by moonlight, surrounded by its peaked mountains, with a lake in the foreground, formed by the melting of the snow; the lights from the distant houses are reflected upon its surface;—the avalanches sweeping from their lofty summits, overwhelm the village. The coming day reveals the scene of desolation; and the simple spire alone remains as evidence of what hath been. The merits of the second Picture, the Interior of the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, are so well known as to render detail unnecessary;—it exhibits all the effects of light and shade, from noon-day till midnight.—Open from 10 till 5.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Society resumed its meetings after the Easter vacation, on Thursday the 14th of April.—Francis Baily, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.—The reading of Professor Forbes's paper, entitled ‘On the Temperatures and Geological Relations of certain hot Springs, particularly those of the Pyrenees; and on the verification of Thermometers,’ was resumed and concluded.

On the 21st of April,—R. I. Murchison, V.P. in the chair,—a paper was read, entitled ‘Additional Observations on Voltaic Combinations, in a letter addressed to Michael Faraday, Esq. by John Frederick Daniell, Esq. Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.’

On the 28th,—Davies Gilbert, Esq. V.P. in the chair,—a paper was read on the subject of Railways, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, L.L.D. James Smith, Esq. was admitted, and Captain John James Chapman was elected, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

A paper was presented on the State of the Barometer and Thermometer kept at Tunis, during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, by Sir Thomas Reade, His Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Tunis.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The anniversary meeting of the Society took place on Thursday, the 28th of April, Lord Ripon, President, in the chair.

The report of the Society's proceedings during the last year, which was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Richard Cattermole, was satisfactory, in respect both to the improving means of the Society, and to the exertions of its members to effect its laudable objects.

The President in his address, with great feeling, deplored the loss sustained by the institution, in the death of several valuable members; and, in advertising to the elections by which its thinned ranks had been filled up, he named in particular the Baron van Westrunen von Tiellandt, an eminent ornament of literature in Holland, and his excellency M. d'Olé-nine, of St. Petersburg, lately placed on the list of Honorary members, as important accessions to its strength in that department. Having pronounced a deserved and discriminating eulogium upon the character of the communications read in the ordinary meetings, Lord Ripon proceeded to express his satisfaction at the just appreciation of the importance of sound historical information, by which the Society appeared to be actuated. Referring then to recent contributions to our stock of authentic history, he noticed the continuation of the great work of Sismondi, Colletta's History of Naples, and Von Hammer's History of the Ottoman Empire: of the last especially, and of the labours in general of that learned orientalist, he spoke in the highest terms. The immense injury done to history by the modern manufacture of French memoirs, was forcibly pointed out and reprobated. The Society having distinguished itself by the exertions of its members, for the advancement of Egyptian literature, much in-

formation was brought together on this point, in the noble Lord's discourse: the results of the researches of Hoskins and Champollion, of Salvolini and Biot, of Leemans and Wilkinson, were candidly considered. Nor did he omit to acknowledge the share recently taken by Englishmen, in enlarging the bounds of historical inquiry. Two English publications in particular were instanced, as affording materials for history, of the most precious and unquestionable kind—the Despatches and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, and of the Duke of Wellington. On the literary merits of these publications, the former more especially, independent of all political considerations, his Lordship pronounced a warm panegyric.

The business of the meeting was concluded with the ballot for President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing year.

President.—The Earl of Ripon.

Vice-Presidents.—The Bishop of Salisbury (late President); The Dukes of Newcastle, Rutland, Sutherland; the Earl of Belmore; Lord Bexley; Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; H. Hallam, Esq.; W. Martin Leake, Esq.; the Rev. G. Richards, D.D.

Council.—The Rev. G. Beresford; the Rev. R. Cattermole (Secretary); the Very Rev. G. Chandler, D.D.; the Rev. H. Clissold (Librarian); Newell Connop, Esq.; C. Purton Cooper, Esq.; W. R. Hamilton, Esq. (Foreign Secretary); H. Holland, Esq.; J. Holmes, Esq.; W. Jacob, Esq. (Treasurer); Francis Graham Moon, Esq.; L. H. Petit, Esq.; D. Pollock, Esq.; the Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D.; Sir M. Tierney, Bart.; the Rev. G. Tomlinson.

Auditors.—W. Tooke, Esq. M.P.; R. Blackmore, Esq.

Accountant and Collector.—Mr. T. Paull.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 27.—Mr. Lyell, President, in the chair.

The remainder of Mr. Joseph Prestwich's paper on Coalbrook-dale was read, and contained an account of the new red sandstone, the faults, the trap rocks, the diluvium or drift, and the general conclusions.

The new red sandstone bounds the coal-field on the east and north-west, and consists of alternating beds of clay, marl, sandstone, and conglomerate, belonging to the lower division of the new red sandstone series of Cheshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire. The passage from the coal-measures into the sandstone is gradual in mineral character, but sudden in colour; and a few of the vegetable remains of the former have been detected in the latter.

The faults which traverse the coal-field are so numerous, that the miner rarely proceeds twenty yards, and frequently not more than two or three, without interruption. When so close together, they are, however, generally small in extent and effect, and connected with greater dislocations. The larger faults tilt the strata in various directions, but have generally a parallelism of strike, and preserve separately nearly a straight line. Sometimes the sides of the disjointed strata are in contact, when the edges of the beds of coal and shale present a striated, polished surface; but at others they are separated several yards, the interval being filled with fragments of the broken coal-measures. The large faults often subdivide, more especially towards their extremities, the branches sometimes taking a direction at right angles to the principal line of dislocation, but more frequently diverging from it only a few degrees. In the range of the same fault the angle of dip varies sometimes from 45° to 90°, and the change in level, as in the Lightmoor Fault, from 250 yards to 14. In some instances this difference of level is produced by a series of steps or hitches, owing, probably, either to unequal resistance or to a series of slight movements.

In those parts of the coal-field where the greatest number of beds occur, the faults are fewest and least complicated, the most disturbed portions being along the western boundary. The author then describes minutely the principal dislocations, and gives a table of the minor ones, pointing out the direction, extent, average inclination, breadth, dip, and variation of level in each, and draws from the facts detailed the inference, that the whole field has been forced upwards from its original position.

The trap rocks consist chiefly of amygdaloid and greenstone, and constitute the principal portion of the Wrekin, Arcol, Maddox, Lilleshall, and Stearna-

ways hills. Small bosses also rise to the surface at various points within the coal-field, and have been discovered in some of the deep workings; but no trap has been noticed in any of the chasms or crevices connected with the faults.

Diluvium or drift. Beds of gravel or sand cover a large portion of the district, and are separable into two divisions. The lowest, forming patches of considerable thickness, but limited extent, consists of a finely grained red sand, inclosing beds of angular pebbles, derived from the adjacent formations, and masses of coal, sometimes six feet in diameter, but no transported organic remains have been noticed. It is traversed also by distant, thin seams of marl or clay. In some places the sand is dug for the iron-furnaces. The deposit occurs most abundantly in the low tract to the north-west of the more elevated platform of the coal-measures, following the sinuosities of the platform, and extending into its valleys.

The upper division is composed of rolled pebbles of the surrounding formations, and a few small granite boulders, imbedded in a coarse reddish sand. It is distinguished by the abundance of fossils derived from the Dudley limestone and shale, and the coal-measures, and the occurrence of fragments of marine shells of existing species.

Mr. Prestwich having confined his observations in the body of the memoir, almost entirely to a description of the coal-field, and the formations upon which it rests, investigates in his general summary, first, the mode of deposition of the coal-measures; secondly, the nature and effects of the disturbing forces, which raised them above the level of the waters; and, thirdly, he examines the nature of those agents which have subsequently modified the surface.

In our notice of the first part of the paper it was stated, that Mr. Prestwich dissents from the opinion, that the alternation of beds containing freshwater shells with others inclosing marine, prove as many elevations and depressions of the land; and in this portion of the memoir he shows, that the frequent recurrence of fine sandstones with coarse conglomerates, supports his opinion, that the coal-measures were accumulated in an estuary, subject to considerable freshes from a large river.

2ndly. After recapitulating the evidence in support of the protrusion of Coalbrook-dale, through once continuous overlying formations, Mr. Prestwich called attention to the important inquiry, whether there may not be other valuable deposits of coal buried beneath the great tracts of new red sandstone, but which have remained concealed in consequence of the district occupied by them not having been the scene of disturbing powers, similar to those which exposed the coal-field of Coalbrook-dale.

3rdly. With respect to the agents which have modified the surface of the district, the author conceives, that the coal-field was in part denuded while below the level of the ocean: he is also of opinion, that the lower beds of angular gravel, associated with masses of coal, prove a subsequent, but temporary cataclysm; and that the rounded gravel containing fragments of recent shells, indicate the long continued actions of a body of water, subsequent to the existence of the present testaceæ of our coasts.

A letter, dated the 19th of March, 1836, addressed to Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. F.G.S., by R. W. Fox, Esq., on Mineral Veins, was then read.

It is scarcely possible, in a brief notice, to give a satisfactory analysis of Mr. Fox's communication, but the following extract may convey to our readers an imperfect idea of the extensive views which it opens relative to the formation of mineral veins.

Mr. Fox is of opinion that fissures were formed by changes in the earth's temperature, and, if the direction and intensity of the magnetic curves be connected with variations of temperature, then changes in the earth's temperature might seem to indicate changes in the magnetic curves. If it be admitted, therefore, that fissures may have been produced as stated above, Mr. Fox says, "that there can be little difficulty in also admitting that electricity may have powerfully influenced the existing arrangement of the contents of mineral veins: or how otherwise can be explained the relative positions of veins of different kinds with respect to each other, and likewise of their contents in reference to the rock which they traverse, with many other phenomena of a very decided and definite character?"

"Copper, tin, iron, and zinc, in combination with the sulphuric and muriatic acids, being very soluble in water, and in this state capable of conducting voltaic electricity, so, if by means of infiltration or any other process we suppose the water to have been impregnated with any of these metallic salts, the rocks containing different salts would, undoubtedly, become in different or opposite electrical conditions; and hence, if there were no other cause, electric currents would be generated, and be readily transmitted through the fissures containing water with salts in solution; and decompositions of the salts, and a transference of their elements, in some cases, to great distances, would be the natural result. But, on the known principles of *electro-magnetism*, it is evident, that such currents would be more or less influenced in their direction and intensity by the magnetism of the earth. They cannot, for instance, pass from N. to S., or from S. to N., so easily as from E. to W., but more so than from W. to E. The terrestrial magnetism would therefore tend, in a greater or less degree, to direct the voltaic currents through those fissures which might approximate to an east and west bearing, and in separating the saline constituents, would deposit the metal within or near the electro-magnetic rock, and the acid would be determined toward the electro-positive rock, and, probably, enter into new combinations; or, the sulphuric acid might, by means of the same agency, be resolved into its elements, in which case the sulphur would take the direction of the metal, and the oxygen of the acid, and in this way the metallic sulphurets may have derived their origin; for, if I mistake not, the metallic sulphates, supposing them to have been the prevailing salts, as at present, would be fully adequate to supply all the sulphur required by the same metals to form sulphurets; indeed, more than sufficient, if we deduct the oxide of tin and other metalliferous oxides found in our mines.

"The continued circulation of the water would, in time, bring most of the soluble salts under the influence of these currents, till the metals were, in a great measure, separated from their solvents, and deposited in the east and west veins, and near the rocks to which they were determined, by electric currents."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT.	Asiatic Society (<i>Anniversary</i>)	One, P.M.
MON.	Geographical Society	Nine.
	Institute of British Architects	Eight.
TUES.	Medical and Chirurgical Society	p. Eight.
	Institution of Civil Engineers	Eight.
	Society of Arts (<i>Illustrations</i>)	Eight.
WED.	Zoological Society (<i>Scient. business</i>)	p. Eight.
	Society of Arts	p. Seven.
	Geological Society	p. Eight.
THUR.	Graphic Society	Eight.
	Medico-Botanical Society	Eight.
	Royal Society	p. Eight.
FRI.	Antiquarian Society	Eight.
	Royal Society of Literature	Four.
	Royal Institution	p. Eight.
	Astronomical Society	Eight.

FINE ARTS

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

If the remark made by some wit or other, in some farce or other, that "it is plaguy hard to whip a man to his mind," applies, with modifications, to all criticism; it is more especially true, when works of art come under examination. Then if it be difficult to please our friends of the easel and chisel, it is not much less difficult to please ourselves—to be critically exact without formality; to give a loose to imagination, without permitting our fancy to hurry us out of sight of the mechanicals—the common sense of canvas and marble; to keep clear on the one hand of stop-watch criticism, and on the other, of rhapsody, of Lutes, laurels, seas of pearl, and ships of amber.

We will, however, make an effort, in this notice of the sixty-eighth Exhibition of the Royal Academy, to keep "the golden mean."

The first two pictures, (Nos. 8 and 9,) which struck us on entering the Great Room, though both landscapes, could not be more strongly contrasted, unless we could find a pencil more literally true than that of Mr. Lee's, or one more rich, sparkling, and peculiar than that of Mr. Constable's. The work of the latter—*Cenotaph to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the grounds of Coleorton Hall*, is, however, less mannered than usual. The subject, a glade in

a pleasure ground, gives the artist full scope for displaying his skill in the anatomy of wood scenery, and the management of sunlight glancing through a maze of foliage. There is a rich, but not gaudy, noontide glow over the whole picture; and the solitary deer, browsing undisturbed by the side of the monument to England's greatest painter, harmonizes with the spirit of the scene.

But this passing glimpse at a very charming landscape must not longer detain us from noticing some of the works of a higher aim, which are found in liberal proportion on the walls of this Exhibition. We had heard much of Wilkie's *Peep-o-day Boy's Cabin*, (No. 60,) and were not disappointed; it is rich in that mixture of homely truth and poetical conception so difficult to work out. The rebel, a fine athletic young fellow,—rude, not brutal,—has thrown himself down upon the mud-floor and fallen into a deep slumber, with the hand of his naked infant clasped in his own. By his side kneels his wife, and listens with a countenance of intense anxiety to another female, who whispers in her ear,—most probably the news of the approach of a party of military. She is revolving in her mind how best she may favour her husband's escape and concealment, and yet will not wake him a moment sooner than is necessary. The expression of these figures is admirable, though saddening: the picture has a moral as well as a meaning.

Some, however, may prefer to this Wilkie's other great picture, (No. 124,) *The Interview between Napoleon and Pope Pius*, at Fontainebleau, as treating a nobler subject. The Pontiff, in whose figure, attitude, and air, feebleness and dignity are ably combined, listens with an unmoved countenance—a little sad, a little scornful in its expression—to the Emperor, who stands beside him covered, with the offensive treaty in his hand. If the Pope were to speak, it must be to utter the quiet but bitter reproach of those two words—"Tragediante!" "Comediante!" So far all to the mind; we are not, however, thoroughly satisfied with the figure of Napoleon, or, to speak more exactly, with the expression of his face; the sternness is there, but the under-current is rather of melancholy than of suppressed impatience; the brow lowers with misgiving more than threat; the eye, too, wants force—but, perhaps, we are looking for what is beyond the power of art to delineate. The head of the Pope is in Wilkie's best manner.

One of the most ambitious efforts in these rooms, is Mr. McClise's *Macbeth and the Weird Sisters*, (No. 22); the principal figure being a portrait of Macready. The artist has not been pre-eminently successful; the Thane towers above the "black and midnight hags" with too placid and indifferent a look—his mantle, which streams upward upon the wind, being the only thing about him which expresses surprise. The ministers of fate and evil, too, are rather studies of distortion, than beings upon whose visages crime and unhallowed commerce with the spirits of evil have set their seal. Neither is our idea of their ghastliness satisfied by the pale *pasty* red, of which the artist has been so liberal; their flesh might have been more coarse, and less waxen, with great advantage. Mr. McClise is much happier in the *Interview between Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell*, (No. 262); the group of the monarch (picturesque in his appearance and demeanour, no less than in his traditional pride,) with his two children at his knee, is historically correct, and yet possessed of a grace which is the painter's own. Old Noll was a tougher subject to manage, but Mr. McClise has grappled with him successfully: he is coarse in manner, and keen in his glance, and shows in strong contrast with his rival. The one is "every inch a king," though fallen from his proud estate; the other, still "the brewer's son at Huntingdon," though, by the might of his mind, he has risen and put his feet upon the necks of kings.

Returning to an earlier number in the Catalogue, we must speak of the one picture exhibited by Allan this year, (No. 13,) *Whittington and his Cat*. This nursery legend, the most delightful of all incentives to patient and pains-taking industry, has here found a pleasant illustration. We are shown the benevolent Master Fitzwarren, and the captain,—a "sheer man of trade," who receives the poor boy's only treasure with professional indifference, and the burly

over-weening cook, and the merchant's daughter, who, by her artlessness and grace, seems destined for Whittington by "the mark of the star," which, as the Arabian Nights tells us, may be discerned by the far-seeing upon those whose fortunes are some day or other to be united; and last, but not least, Puss herself, who, by the bye, has a most sagacious and inquiring look, such as becomes the architect of the fortunes of the "Lord Mayor of London Town."

A near neighbour to this good old-English work of art, is (No. 14) *A Scene in Chillingham Park*, with a *Portrait of Lord Ossulton*, by Edwin Landseer. The death of one of the wild cattle, for which Chillingham Park is famous, has afforded Mr. Landseer the opportunity of giving a graceful and spirited portrait of the young lord. This artist is fond of displaying his double power on the same canvas, and, perhaps, he never put it forth more effectually than in his portraits of the *Ladies Harriet and Beatrice Hamilton*, (No. 143): one of these lovely infants is lying in its cradle in all the luxury of idleness, with a toy in its hand; her sister is somewhat livelier in expression and attitude, and couched between the two lies a grave, sagacious, affectionate hound—no unworthy warder of treasures so precious. While we are admiring Mr. E. Landseer's pictures, it would be impossible to pass over the small full-length figure, (No. 118,) a portrait in a pretty old-fashioned masquerade dress: we lingered, too, before No. 339, by the same hand, *Mustard, the Son of Pepper*, given by the late Sir Walter Scott to Francis Chantrey; we are not sure that Landseer was ever happier in canine portraiture, than in this clever *speaking* picture. The head of the cat, too, with her glittering, vigilant eye stealing out from beneath the table cover, is positively alive.

We shall return to this Exhibition: but before we conclude, even for the present, we must mention, (No. 422,) *The Chapel of Ferdinand and Isabella at Granada*, by Roberts, as excellent; the rich gloom of the background throws forward the monumental sculptures in the fore-part of the painting in admirable relief. Parts of No. 445, *Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri*, by Mr. Herbert, are very clever and dramatic; but some violence has been done to the proprieties of costume, inasmuch as the captives are painted as armed *cap-à-pie*; there is also too little relation between the groups: the terror of the ensnared, and the reckless indifference of their oppressors, wanting some intermediate link which should connect them with each other. The tone of colouring, too, is slight and ungenial; but the design contains good heads, and promises well for the future works of the artist.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

KING'S THEATRE.

This Evening, LA SONAMBULA; and the Ballet of BENIOWSKI.

DRURY LANE.

This Evening, THE BRONZE HORSE; and THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

On Monday, FIDELIO (Fidelio Mad. Malibran); and ROB ROY.

Tuesday, THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE; TAM O'SHANTER; and THE JEWESS.

Wednesday, AN OPERA, in which Mad. Malibran will appear.

Thursday, LOVE IN A VILLAGE; A VARIETY OF SINGING; THE SHAWL DANCE from 'The Maid of Cashmere'; and THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, GUN POWDER PLOT. (Not the Fifth of November); THE MAN ABOUT TOWN; A DAY WELL SPENT; and THE DICE OF DEATH.

THE COMMEMORATION OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM will be held, by permission of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, at the MANSION HOUSE, on SATURDAY next, May 14, at 10 o'clock, when the GRESHAM PRIZE MEDAL, awarded for the best Composition in SACRED VOCAL MUSIC, will be presented to the successful Candidate, and a Public Performance of the Anthem will take place.

Tickets will be issued by Smith & Elder, 63, Cornhill; and J. A. Novello, 64, Dean-street, Soho. Any surplus that may remain, after the payment of expenses, will be appropriated towards the Restoration of Crosby Hall.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.

Mr. EDWARD ROECKEL respectfully informs the Nobility, the Gentry, and his Friends, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the above Room, on FRIDAY, the 27th of May, 1850. Vocal Performers: Madame G. Grisi, Miss Cooper, Miss Rose Raper (Pupil of Mr. Brandon), and Miss Trotter (Pupil of Signor Rubini). Signor Rubini, Signor Lablache, Mr. Albert Croft, and Signor Tamburini. — Mons. Remy will play Brilliant Variations on the Violin. — Mr. Leonard Schulz will play a Grand Fantasia on the Guitar. — Mons. Barret and Mons. Baumann will play Variations on the Oboe and the Bassoon. — Mr. Edward Roeckel will play Hummel's Grand Concerto in a Minor; and, with Mr. Auguste Roeckel, Moscheles' Duo Concertante, à la Handel.

LEADER, Mr. TOLBEQUE. CONDUCTOR, Signor COSTA. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Edward Roeckel, 32, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, where Boxes only can be secured; and of Mr. Seguin, 12, Regent-street.

AN EISTEDDVOD will be held, in the FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 31, 1850, commencing at 10 o'clock, under the auspices of the Royal Cambrian Institution, when the Society's Prizes will be awarded. After which a Selection of NATIONAL MUSIC will be performed.—President of the day, the Right Hon. CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, M.P.

KING'S THEATRE.—The performances at this house have been, of late, sufficiently varied. On Thursday, 'La Gazza,' again, and a new ballet, 'Beniowsky,' were given for the benefit of Madlle. St. Romain. We are not as yet prepared to discuss the story of this magnificent production, or to anatomize M. Bochsa's music: for the present, we shall content ourselves with recommending all the town to go and look at the ball-room scene, which, for its brilliancy and gorgeousness, has never been surpassed, rarely equalled. St. Romain, with Couston, and Carlotta Grisi, with Perrot, so far exceeded their usual exceedings, as to be unanimously called for when their performances were over.

ANTIEN CONCERTS.—The fourth Concert, under the direction of Lord Burghersh, went far to redeem the establishment from the censure it was our duty last week to administer. The selection was excellent: the principal singers precisely those whom we like best to hear, and the music performed with more vigour than is customary, though we find no reason to abate our dissatisfaction at the state of the chorus, which, for an establishment of such long standing and high pretension, is far too feeble and unsteady; some of the voices, too, are worn out. The performance, in compliment to the Queen, who was present, opened with Haydn's noble hymn, 'God preserve the Emperor.' We had, then, Mrs. Shaw's great scene from 'Solomon,' and its following chorus. Miss Birch sang the air, 'Golden columns' from the same oratorio,—the chorus, 'Swell the full chorus,' following. Mrs. Knvyett was in peculiarly good voice: we have always liked her better in 'Ye sacred priests,' than in any other song she selects for performance. After this, Mrs. Bishop, Messrs. Hawkins, Bennett, and Parry, sang the impressive 'O voto tremendo,' from 'Idomeneo.' Winter's delightful duet, 'Ti veggo,' could hardly have been better given by Billington and Grassini, than by Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Shaw; in no other concert could it possibly have escaped an *encore*. Grisi, who, by her appearing here, seems somehow or other to have mollified Laporte's inflexibility, offered to us a new proof of the substantial improvement which has taken place in her style as a general musician, by her chaste and delicious singing of the *cantabile* from Paisiello's 'Nina,' she has only to follow the path upon which she has recently entered—namely, to choose for concert performance music less hackneyed and flimsy than such as passes current on the Italian Opera stage; and the question of her superiority over most, if not all, of her rivals, must be decided. In the second act, though a little hampered by having to pronounce what some one or other has called "sharp three-cornered English words," she made another sensation to the unusual length of exciting audible plaudits, in 'Let the bright Seraphim.' The vintage chorus, from the 'Seasons,' lost some of its brightness and glee by the sluggishness of the voices: so, also, the Overture to 'Fidelio,' which opened the second act, went but laggingly. Mr. Braham was most expressive in the 'Winter Scene,' from the 'Seasons' (why should not the Directors of these Concerts devote some one evening to the performance of a work so beautiful and various, *entire* 2), Beethoven's 'Agnus Dei' and 'Donna,' from his Mass in C, went very well: this, too, is a work which ought not to be heard piece-meal. We can only mention Mr. Bennett's singing of 'Tune your harps,' with its pretty, *piquant* accompaniment—strange epithets, these, to apply to Handel's music—and Mr. Phillips's fine delivery of the great bass Aria, 'Revenge,' from 'Alexander's Feast.' The second part of this song contains one of the noblest of its composer's imaginations: its portentous impressiveness, however, is frittered away by the mechanical *Da Capo*, with which, according to the fashion of the time, almost every great air was to close, no matter what changes of story or sentiment had taken place during its progress. Surely the much-abused Rossinian *crescendo* ought hardly to be less offensive as a mannerism, than the above absurdity. We have, however, heard it defended by some, who look back

to the very faults of their ancestors with blind and undistinguishing reverence.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—We are obliged to continue noticing these multifarious entertainments collectedly, making only such exceptions as deserve distinct mention for their superior excellence or their striking novelty. Our musical week began with Madame Dulcken's Concert on Monday morning, an excellent and popular selection. Of her own performance we have recently spoken in terms of high praise; as might be expected, however, she was heard on this occasion to the utmost advantage; and we have not listened to much piano-forte playing of a style superior to or sounder than hers, in Spohr's beautiful Quintett, wherein she was ably assisted by Messrs. Sedlatzek, Willman, Platt, and Baumann. We owe her thanks, too, for giving us our first opportunity of again hearing De Beriot. The singers whom we heard were Madame Grisi, (so runs her present style,) Madlle. Ostergaard, Miss C. Novello, Sigs. Rubini, Lablache, and Tamburini; the duet from "Gli Arabi," sung by Grisi and Rubini, was as fine a piece of Italian singing as we could desire. It would do Miss C. Novello good to take a lesson in enunciation from Grisi: in the fairy ballet of Balfe's, which that young lady sung, she twisted out her words so awkwardly, as to take away half its charm from her beautiful voice, and to give her performance an air of effort which was anything but agreeable.

On Monday evening the last *Vocal Concert* of the season was held, and the third meeting of the *Società Armonica*, with Grisi, Ivanoff, and Lablache, as stars. At the first of these the selection was dull, and the corps of singers smaller and less efficient than usual: the finest things in the first act were the Quartett and Chorus from Winter's "Stabat Mater," and the Chorus, "The arm of the Lord is upon them," from Gardiner's "Judah." The latter requires a grander orchestra than the Vocal Society possesses to do full justice to its beautiful contrasts. Weelkes' madrigal, "As Vesta," was, of course, encored; and a like compliment deservedly paid to Dr. Calcott's glee, "Soft and safe through lowly grave," which was very well sung by Miss Woodyatt, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hawkins, Hobbs, Bradbury, and Bellamy. We were not struck with the air by Häser, sung by Mr. Hobbs, but were more pleased with Miss Hawes in "O Salutaris" than we expected; it was necessary for her, however, to slacken the time of this noble song, to make her voice tell, and this is a sad defect. Between the acts, Messrs. Lindley, Bonner, and Howell, performed one of Corelli's trios, in which the principal violoncello had the lion's share, the contrabasso, to our regret, being only heard as an accompaniment. Lindley, however, performed his part with a double portion of delicacy and sweetness.

COVENT GARDEN.—Quantity, not quality, has been the motto at this house under the present management, which seems to be of opinion with *Caleb Quotem*, that "many small articles make up a sum." Two more pieces have lately been presented; the first is called "The Assurance Company"—it should have been called "The Assurance Management," for the company are not to blame. It is an indifferent translation of an indifferent French piece, which is stolen from another French piece, which was itself the indifferent original of Mr. Morton's admirable farce of "The Invincibles." It was, however, saved harmless, by the manoeuvres of the ladies volunteers, and, when ladies do volunteer to manoeuvre, there is no doubt that they can get themselves, or their friends, out of a worse scrape than this farce, which, after all, is more silly than offensive. The other is entitled "O'Flannigan and the Fairies," and it is also entitled to much more respectful mention than any piece produced here this season. It is, in truth, a capital bit of Irish fun, written, we understand, by some "little unknown," and, with the principal part re-written by Mr. Power, and the principal part acted by that lively and clever comedian. Our only objection to it indeed is, that it partakes too much of the nature of a monopolylogue, and yet we hardly know how to make this objection in a theatre where they only engage one good actor at a time. Were Mr. Power's acting better even than it is, which, in this part would be difficult, it still would want relief; but the relief should be from good to good, which, owing

to the great distance between him and those about him, it is not. Talent in a principal performer, is heightened by talent in those who perform with him. It is a department of art in which shade is not wanted for contrast; at least the contrast should be recognized in the characters, not in the representation of them. The critical, or hole-picking part of our duty completed, it only remains for us to say, that this amusing farce goes off with shouts of laughter, and that Mr. Power seems to hold sovereign sway over the risible muscles of his audience.

HAYMARKET.—Theatres open on all sides of us like the flowers of spring—when there is a spring. The principal feature of the season, which, at this house, commenced on Monday week, is the engagement of a company of foreign artists, for the performance of ballets under the direction of Mr. D'Egville. It is somewhat of a bold measure to enter the lists with the giant over the way—but "nothing venture nothing have," and really, as far as the composition of the ballet now performing goes, it is infinitely better than any one as yet produced at the Italian Opera House. A Madlle. Josephine Dance, from the Académie Royale at Paris, is the principal danseuse, but not perhaps the best; for although, as far as we have seen, we have been enabled to form rather a higher opinion of her than usual, we yet prefer the style of the two sisters Stephan. They are all three, however, good looking, and that we take to be as many points in a dancer's favour, as possession is said to be with reference to the law. A farce has been acted, called "My Husband's Ghost." The audience laughed at it, and so we shall not cry out against it; but really the author has gone to the Antiquarian Society for his jokes, and nowhere for his probabilities. The experiment of taking half price is tried now for the first time here, and it seems to succeed very well on the whole.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—An English version of M. Scribe's opera "Les Huguenots," has been brought out at this theatre, but not with that success which has attended the other novelties hitherto produced. The merits of the French *Scribe* have not been happily transferred by the English *trans-Scribe*, and the music which has taken the place of that of M. Meyerbeer, is like the substitution of a flea for a lobster. A new drama by Mr. Serle has since been acted; we have not yet had an opportunity of seeing it, but the general report of it is highly favourable.

STRAND THEATRE.—This house opened on Monday week for the first time, under a regular licence, and also under the joint-management of Mr. Douglas Jerrold and Mr. Hammond. Mr. Jerrold's name is well known to the theatrical portion of the town, as the author of several highly and justly successful dramas, and Mr. Hammond is a provincial manager of credit and character, and, as he has now shown himself, a low-comedy actor of considerable cleverness. We see theatres fall into such strange hands now-a-days, that we hail with satisfaction the air of quiet respectability with which this little box has thrown open its doors. We look confidently to the absence of vulgarity and indecency, and feel assured that it will be conducted as a play-house, and not a pot-house. The entertainment consisted of Mr. Jerrold's beautiful little drama of "The School-fellows," and three new pieces. The first was a sort of introductory *Pièce d'occasion*, in which Mr. Hammond sang two comic songs with capital effect, and obtained much applause. The last was also a comic trifle which, like the first, was well received. The second was a serious drama in one act, called "The Painter of Ghent," written by Mr. Jerrold, who undertook the performance of the principal part himself. Though not one of his most agreeable productions, there is considerable power and even intensity in the writing, and Mr. Jerrold's recitation of his part was marked by much feeling, and we need scarcely add, a thorough understanding of the author's meaning. The piece was much applauded, and Mr. Jerrold, when called for at its conclusion, thanked the audience for the indulgence with which they had received, what he modestly termed, his "reading of the part." A Miss Beresford made her first appearance on this occasion, and produced a favourable impression on the audience.

SAINT JAMES'S THEATRE.—*French Plays.*—The subscription to these performances has been, as we under-

stand, a very liberal one this season, and some dissatisfaction has been and is still felt by the subscribers, that Madame Jenny Vertpré, the lessee, has not met it with a corresponding liberality, in reference to the actors and actresses whom she has engaged. Madame is so admirable an actress, as to be, no doubt, a host in herself, and her company is what may be called respectable, but the very circumstance of her being as clever as she is, makes the distance between her and those about her too apparent. Her acting on Wednesday in "La Fiole de Cagliostro," and "La Femme de l'Avoué," was almost beyond praise. The archness and intelligence of her manner, the sweetness of her speaking voice, and the purity and distinctness of her pronunciation, are points in which she may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed. M. Cossard seems to be a versatile and useful actor; his changes of dress and manner for four different pieces were highly praiseworthy. In the piece "Le Jeune Mari," Madlle. Clairval made a very creditable first appearance we believe, but at all events, a very creditable appearance. The house was well attended.

MISCELLANEA

British Museum.—The number of persons who visited this Institution in 1810-11, when the access to it was just as free as it is at the present moment, was only 29,152; the number of the past year was 289,104, which, allowing for the increase of the population, affords a striking example of the growing interest in such matters on the part of the public, and offers an additional reason for introducing a new and better system of management, more in unison with the present advanced state of human knowledge, which may increase, by every means in its power, the public utility of the institution, and at once render it, in every sense of the word, a "National Establishment."

The Rev. E. Nangle and Dr. M'Hale.—In our review of Mr. Barrow's work on Ireland, we were compelled somewhat reluctantly to advert to the unchristian wranglings of these reverend gentlemen. We have since received a letter from the former, wherein he accuses us of having done him injustice, and requests us to insert seven columns of controversy in his vindication. Now, if he will read the review once again, he will find, that the injustice of which he complains consists in the assertion of one matter of fact, and a brief comment on a report of his preachings and proceedings, as recorded by one of his admirers. The comment, if not justified by the report, would reflect discredit on us, and not on Mr. Nangle; and as they appeared together, the reader could and would immediately decide between us. As to the matter of fact, we accused him of using in the pulpit, and of applying to another christian minister, such language as "*ruffian priest, and bare-legged bog-trotter.*" Does he deny it? Here is the opening sentence of his apology: "In reference to the obnoxious expressions applied to Dr. M'Hale, my defence is simply this; now we are of opinion that such language from a christian minister, in his pulpit, admits of no defence; and assuredly we cannot consent to weary and offend our readers, by permitting any man, under any pretence whatever, to insult a numerous body of our countrymen, by publishing in this journal his uncharitable revilings at 'their idol-worship, and their wafer-god.' Such language may pass current in Achill Island, but would not be tolerated in England."

Changeable Insect.—In a memoir, by M. Lefebvre, on a new group of Orthoptera, family *Mantis*, this author mentions a new species, which he calls *eremophilus*, found only in the desert, or such barren places as to make its subsistence a problem, and which changes its hue in the manner of the chameleon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. L. — B. B. — J. S. — W. F. G. W. — A Subscriber — *Bion*—received.

J. N. can send when convenient, but that the MS. may be preserved, let him refer, in his note, to the present communication. — We thank "Saxo-Hybericus," but cannot decipher more than a dozen lines of his letter.

MR. BARRY'S DESIGN FOR THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Athenæum* of Saturday, May 21, will contain a DESCRIPTION of the NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, with GROUND PLAN and a PERSPECTIVE VIEW, engraved on Steel, in the first style of art, after Drawings made under the direction of the Architect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ARTISTS' ANNUITY FUND.—At a MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ARTISTS' ANNUITY FUND, held at Tavern on Tuesday, December 22, 1853, the Committee of the Guarantees for the Publication and Sale of a Print, from a picture called 'The Wolf and the Lamb,' published in aid of the Artists' Fund in the year 1853, having presented the branch of the Artists' Fund with the sum of 52l. 17s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols. one moiety with interest, of the whole profit, the other moiety having been presented in aid of the Fund called the Artists' Benevolent Fund, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, which sum is to be applied to the increase of the annuities payable to superannuated members, it was unanimously resolved—

1. That the Members agree to the said donation, and that the proceeds of it be applied separately from the other capital to the increase of the Annuity Annuitants, in such manner as shall hereafter be agreed upon.
2. That this Meeting contemplates with unfeigned pleasure the addition which it will be in their power to make to the annuities.
3. That this Meeting is anxious to record its grateful sense of the talented, zealous, and indefatigable exertions of John Pye, Esq., to whom is due the credit of having originated the idea of increasing the funds of the corporation by the publication of a print; and the most sincere thanks of this Meeting are hereby tendered to that gentleman, not only as the author of the undertaking, but as one of the most able and efficient supporters of it.
4. That this Meeting begs to return most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the following gentlemen of the Committee of Management:—

WILLIAM MULREADY, Esq. R.A. Chairman.
 R. R. Reinagle, Esq. R.A. William Daniel, Esq. R.A.
 George Clint, Esq. W. B. Cooke, Esq.
 Samuel Azzar, Esq. John Pye, Esq.
 William Finden, Esq. James Green, Esq.
 George Cooke, Esq. F. Scotney, Esq.
 Ab. Cooper, Esq. R.A.
 And to the Guarantees in general who so generously embarked in an undertaking, involving the loss of much valuable time, and the advance of a considerable capital.

5. That the most grateful thanks of this Meeting are humbly offered to the Royal Family, the nobility and gentry, and to the public in general, for the liberal manner in which they gave effect to the plan, by the purchase of the proofs and the prints.
6. That in particular the most grateful thanks of this Meeting are especially due to William Mulready, Esq. R.A., who, considered as the Chairman of the Committee, the painter of the picture, or the donor of the very valuable copy of this plate at his disposal by the liberality of His late Majesty, and so generously resigned by him to the wants of his fellow members.
7. That in tendering the best thanks of this Meeting to Mr. H. Robinson, Esq., this Meeting is desirous of recording its opinion of the high talent and unremitting zeal which he has displayed in engraving the plate.
8. That this Meeting acknowledges, with the most grateful thanks, the services of William Finden, Esq., who acted as Honorary Secretary to the Committee of the Guarantees during a period of five years.
9. That the above resolutions be inserted in *The Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Athenæum*.

By order of the Meeting,
 (Signed) WILLIAM FINDEN, President.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
 EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN. The First Exhibition will take place on Saturday the 14th of May. Flowers or other subjects intended for Exhibition, must be delivered at this Office on Friday the 13th or at the Garden, Turlington Green, before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. Fellows may obtain Tickets for the admission of their Friends at this Office, price 2s. each. The gates will be opened at 1 o'clock on the days of Exhibition. All tickets issued at the Garden will be charged 10s. each.

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Literary Gazette, Jan. 2, 1856.

Published by John Betts, 7, Compton-street, Brunswick-square; and to be had of all Booksellers and Toy-men.

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